Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXVI. S. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. NO. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 27, 1865.

A chaplain in a rebel prison is in one of the The fixings are not precisely adjusted to his taste. But I would preach. I would pray to my God. Christian gentleman, stood squarely and grandly up services we shared in the duties.

and we arranged for an evening sermon that week. ed for a store and show room at the fairs held on the grounds. One of the shutters resting on the steps and an old bench, made our pulpit. Several had solasked God to "bless the President of these United and confuse the counsels of our foes, and so give victory to the loyal armies of the nation," etc. After singing again, Chaplain Dixon preached a good and appropriate sermon, and we retired to rest. The Libby prisoners just sent down from Richmond had not heard a sermon from their own chaplains in a long time, and seemed much edified. Several times in the day or two before the Sabbath it came to me indirectly that the rebels would not allow us to pray for the president and army as I had done. Sabbath evening Chaplain Dixon conducted the introductory service and I preached the sermon. In his own style, but squarely and directly did he come to the subject and pray for the president and country. The audience was large, intelligent and attentive, but nothing occurred of special importance. The allusions in the sermon were loyal, but not such as need exasperate

officers in the prison said to me as he was passing, Chaplain, the rebel authorities did not like your ermon the other night." I replied, "General, it was not me that preached, it was Chaplain Dixon." "Well, your prayer then," said he, " it was you who gave the offense, by praying for the President and the United States." "But, General," I said, "cannot we pray here among our own officers just as we pray in our regiments in the service?" "Of course," said be. it does not offend me, but I thought I would mention that it gave them great offense," and he passed along. It was soon rumored about the prison that the rebels were not going to allow the chaplains to pray for the president. The indignation was intense. There were gentlemen there that were not particular larly interested in chanlains or chanlains' work, but they were patriots and heroes, and soundly and thoroughly hated rebels and the rebellion. When they heard of our position they called on us and paid us hearty words. But they went farther than words of heer, and treated us to the most generous hospitality that the place and circumstances afforded. Do not laugh while I tell you what fare they had to offer. When captured I came down on a canteen and kept it close, and had it when turned into the stockade Our meal was not sifted, and contained bits of coarse bran, cob and kernels of corn. Melting apart the oval halves of the canteen, of one we made a plate and of the other a sieve by punching holes in it with a bit of sharp iron. With this we sifted the meal. The ingenuity of others by different methods arrived at the same result. This bran and bits of cob was taken, and in a skillet burned so as to make a substitute for coffee. With this I was treated. It was an attention to be grateful for, and I trust that I appreciated it, but the indulgence was almost too much for me. When one has been on short allowance and then is suddenly introduced to high living, you know that care must be taken or injurious and often fatal consequences may follow. The battle between my appetite and my judgment was hot and fierce as I closed my lips on the nectar that a generous hospitality proffered

Some of those men were rough and stern, especially those of Straight's raiders who had been a long time in the prison, and were kept back from exchange Some of them allowed that they were not much devoted to religious things. One of them said that he with indignation toward the rebels for interfering with us for praying as we chose, with more patriotism than piety, said " he would be damned if the chaplain shouldn't pray for the President."

Almost every officer attended service, and all en ered with amazing enthusiasm into the devotions. The singing was like the loud, grand swell of song at gathered close about as I stepped on the platform and to hand the hymn book to Bro. Dixon, Captain Tabb, army and defeat of ours, as you have done." Chaplain Dixon arose and stepped upon the platform just kets at the shoulders stopped walking their beats on poleon that was trained upon the place where we tood. Three or four aged citizens stood in a group by themselves a little to the left by a tree near the dead line. This was a new, and I felt quite delicate

I thought it best to take the Captain only on a singain my purpose. "Very well," said I, "you give freedom and humanity, and the women who houn loud and long for Jeff. Davis and the Confederate the devotions of the prisoners of war. That is worse

"If we were out in the city and interfered with your lack of knowledge."

PAPERS ON PRISON LIFE AMONG THE we can get from our devotions it is not right or manly to deprive us of. If we were doing anything that unfitted the prisoners for your control it would be different; but so long as we do not interfere with your most uncongenial positions. He is not wanted there. prison discipline we have a right to preach, pray, lecture on temperance, spiritualism, God, or no God, play ball, pitch quoits, wrestle or any other thing that Chaplain Dixon, of whom I have spoken before, a may amuse or interest us." He replied that "it offended the citizens." "O," said I, "I thought this was a military prison, and I did not know before that and strengthened each others' hands. In all our pub- a military institution was under civil control." "But," he replied," the soldiers hear it," pointing to the stock-I had not been more than a day or two in the stock- ade along which the guards were posted. "Well," ade at Macon before Major Bates, a fine and noble said I, "that is nothing to us, we did not put them Christian officer, spoke to me about holding service, there. He laughed, and replied that if our government allowed their chaplains to pray as they pleased I did intend to preach, but not feeling well, Chaplain he would permit us to do the same. By this time, as Dixon changed work with me and preached the sermon, while I conducted the opening service. Our meeting was held at the end of an old building erect-shoulder was proceeding to introduce sundry other reasons why he should mind his own business and leave us alone, when he said, " I permit you, I permit you," repeating it with kind and feeling earnestness diers' hymn books, and the singing was good. I read I thanked him, and saluting each other we parted, he a chapter and offered prayer. In my devotions I retiring into the building, and I turned and again announced the hymn, which was sung with a will. Chap-States, his cabinet, the Congress, the army and the lain Dixon offered the first prayer, and when he called navy." I asked God to " give wisdom to our officers, on God to lead our Father Abraham with the nation in triumph from its troubles we all said amen.

H. S. WHITE.

GOLD IS COMING DOWN.

BY C. HENRY ST. JOHN. There is joy in every face, People move with swifter pace;
Honest men with labor laden
Catch a glimpse of promised Aidenn,
And go singing like a maiden,
"Gold is coming down!"

Care is lifting like a cloud; Carlo is fitting face a cloud;
Toiling forms no longer bowed;
For the future seems no fable!
Thank God, children, we are able!
Gather grateful round the table,—
Gold is coming down!

Blessed children, take your fill; Justice reigns and triumphs still.

Long enough your stinted measure
Was the purchase of a treasure,—
Robbing home of half its pleasure.

Gold is coming down!

Anxious mother, smile again : Anxious mother, smile again; Faithful prayer was no'er in vain! See your loved ones round you pressing For the feast of your caressing: Out of sorrow beams a blessing. Gold is coming down!

Lonely eye with tear-drop wet,
Lo, the sun is shining yet!
Love within his bosom burning,—
Home beyond the hills discerning,— See your soldier-boy returning!
Gold is coming down!

He has done his noble task,—
More than Duty's self could ask.
See the day of Freedom beaming—
Hostile brands no longer gleaming
Where the flag we love is streaming!
Gold is coming down!

Come and greet him, one and all! Rich and poor and great and small;
While the nations stand in wonder,
As a Voice proclaims in fluinder—
WHAT GOD JOINS TE CANNOT SUNDER!
Gold is coming down!

For Zion's Herald. THE DANGER OF IGNORANCE. BY REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D.D. My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."-Hose.

and unbelief; not by worldliness and forgetfulness of God; not by vice and immorality; but for lack knowledge, and which is often the prolific parent of all the others. But who feels alarmed by the evils of gnorance, either in himself, in his children, or in others? We sometimes feel alarmed by the inroads of Sabbath breaking, profanity, intemperance, licentiousness and their kindred vices, in our neighborhoods But who feels troubled by the presence of ignorance, of which these things, ofttimes, are but the pernicious offenring? Alas for our folly! We take great pains, with sharp axes, to lop off the branches of this deadly Upas tree of Ignorance; but we leave the trunk and roots firm in the ground. We haste to dam these streams of death, but we leave the fountain wide open, from which those poisonous streams

A lack of secular knowledge, of letters, arts, sciences, law, government, etc., is an evil of great magnitude. It tends to vice, sensuality, poverty, wretchedness, and to the utter ruin of individuals. families, and even nations. Look at the beautiful had not been to church for sixteen years, but burning island of Rhode Island, one of the most charming spots in the world, with one city and two small towns, and now the chosen abode of wealth, luxury, refinement, and of an eminent culture, with a population of 14,000, and of wealth \$14,000,000; yet it was not a great while ago that it was sold for forty fathoms of wampum, worth about \$40, with a further gratuity of ten coats and twenty hoes to the original occupants, camp meeting. The deep and enthusiastic responses to remove by the fall; the purchase being made in to the patriotic sentiments contained in the prayers the spring. And yet it then had the same fertile soil, came from lips unaccustomed to say amen. Thus in the same bright skies, the same salubrious air, the a feverish expectation things went on a few days, till same prolific waters, and the same beautiful scenery one evening when it devolved on me to preach and as now. And yet to them it was a fair price. And on Bro. Dixon to offer the opening prayer. All were if we ask why it was so cheap to its original dusky athered close about as I stepped on the platform and possessors, I answer that ignorance made it so. They did not know what to do with it. Thus ignorance made it of but little value to them. So much for mmandant of the prison, stepped upon the platform "lack of knowledge." We sometimes speak of the and said, saluting me, "Chaplain, I have come to say value of knowledge, and some people think they to you that we cannot allow you to pray for the Prescan't afford to pay for it. It is the last thing they are dent of the United States and the success of your ready to buy and pay for. But who has thought of the cost of ignorance? It is the most costly thing in the world, with the exception of sin, its twin brother. by his side, and among the audience was the most It ofttimes costs a man the value of his soul; and if perfect silence. The guards within hearing with mus- we wish to know how much that is worth, we may consult Matthew xvi. 26. The people who sold Rhode the top of the stockade and listened. The gunners Island have been "destroyed for lack of knowledge." stood to their post beside the twelve pound brass Na- and the whele race is fast disappearing from the same

Another noted illustration of the dreadful evils of ignorance, we have in the present rebellion. The nasses of the South have ever been deplorably igorant, and its educated classes have not been edu cated in the sense we call educated in other parts of gle point and replied, " Captain, do I understand you the civilized world. The system of free schools has to command me as Chaplain in the United States been utterly unknown, in every State in the South. army, acting in my official capacity among our own None but a miserably ignorant people could be led officers, not to pray for the President of the United States?" "Yes," said he, "I command you not to The people of the South have also been a very pious do it." I knew altogether too much about military people, in their way. But their piety has been not affairs to attempt to directly disobey an order, and saw that to gain my point I must give a semblance of that, they have not been exceeded by any people on obedience, and then draw him into an argument, in earth. The men who now fight like fiends in the which I hoped to confuse, and then rout him, and so South-enemies against law and government, against me a written order to that effect and I will obey it. on these men, are those who have groaned, and But, Captain, are you aware what kind of an order this is that you are giving me? It strikes me as very all day and all night. The preachers of the South strange indeed. Your chaplains in our prisons pray have also been among the best pulpit orators of the times; that is, according to the standard which now States, and no one cares a thing for it, and now you mostly obtains. But their preaching has been mostly come and attempt to interfere with our consciences of the emotional kind; that which pleases the fancy and our prayers before God." "But your government does interfere, I think, with our chaplains, and prevent their praying for the Confederacy." "No," I said, "you are mistaken; they never interfere with periors; and they have thus raised up a people who, in unreasoning passion, have no seconds upon the face of the globe. "My people are destroyed for

terror, and the whole country in suspense and alarm. 1819. In ignorance, brutality and degradation, they cannot | Subjoined I give a statement of the num in the case of their more knowing and cunning lead- near as can be ascertained: ers, I make no exception; for whatever may be their culture in other respects, in the matter of morals and religion, and which especially give purity and dignity to human nature, as a class they are lamentably ignorant, and of which they have given the most undertheless. mistakable proof. These are the men who are now catholic, and to which the proof. These are the men who are now catholic, and the proof of the proof ready to give success to the armed rebellion, to revo-lutionize the government, to divide the nation, to dis-benor the old flag, to bring the national power and Jewish, glory into the dust, and to imperil its very existence. Congregational, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." Previous. † Provious. As the possession of knowledge is one of the great

points of difference between the savage and the civilized man, so it is often one of the great points of diference between the wicked and the truly pious man. We know what the Bible says respecting the possession of faith and love, and their indispensableness in the spiritual life. But have we equally noticed what the Bible says respecting the possession of knowledge, and its indispensableness in the spiritual life? My motto is plain, and also is eminently suggestive. But let us look at some others: Isa. v. 13, 14; "Therefore my people are gone into captivity, because they have no knowledge; and their honorable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst. Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure; and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth, shall descend into it." Isa. xxvii. 11; "It is a people of no understanding; therefore he that made

them will not have mercy on them, and he that

formed them will show them no favor." And how pathetic, how scathing, how forcible th words with which the prophet opens his commission, Chapter i. 2, 3; " Hear, O heavens," etc. Jer. iv. 22; "My people is foolish; they have not known me; us on our return to the familiar scenes of childhood. they are sottish children, and they have none under-standing; they are wise to do evil, but to do good example, and devoted love. She blessed us in dythey have no knowledge." No marvel, then, that ing, and has found her reward. Father too has passed Solomon should say, Prov. xix. 2, "That the soul be away; his kindly counsels and his constant care can without knowledge, it is not good," and then should only exist in the memory of the past. We visit someemploy his whole book in exhorting men to its acquisition. "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get till the resurrection, and we thank God that they wisdom, and with all thy gettings get understanding." For, chap. iii. 14-18, 1 Cor. xiv. 20, "Brethren, be not children in understanding; howbeit, in malice be ve children, but in understanding be men." Hence the same apostle exhorts us, 1 Cor. xii. 31, to "covet earnestly the best gifts the gifts of knowledge, wisdom, utterance and power, as elements of Christian influence among men. Hence, also, 2 Pet. i. 5-11.

For Zion's Herald. LETTER FROM ALBANY. EARLY HISTORY OF THE CITY-CHURCHES-

MR. EDITOR: - Having noticed in the Herald some comparative statistics of the churches of New York city, I have collected similar statistics of the churches in Albany, thinking that they might be interesting to some of your readers. In addition to the table of statistics, I have given a brief sketch of the history of primitive Albany, and items and incients of her church history.

Albany is the oldest incorporated town Juited States. It was to this spot that Hendrick of dark despair." Jesus was ready to prepare for me s Hudson came in 1609, when in search of a northrestern passage to China. It was settled in 1612 by the Dutch, and at first called Beverwyck. At different times it has been known as Beverwyck, Fort Orange, Williamstadt and Albany, which last appellation it received in 1664. It was chartered as a city July 22, 1686, while Mr. Thomas Dongan was Govrnor of the then Province of New York. Being rst settled by the Dutch, the town records were written in that language for many years, and have never been fully translated. For a long time it was ittle else than a fort, being entirely surrounded by tockades and entered only by gates, of which there

vere several in different portions of the enclosure. The first printing-office of which any information an be obtained, was established here in 1771 by Alexander and James Robertson, who came from New York for that purpose. The first session of the Legislature here was held in 1797. The first public chool building was opened April 5, 1817, but there had been several flourishing private schools in opera-

tion for a long time. Slavery was abolished in 1827. the Dutch in 1643. It was intended for the Reformed Protestant Dutch, but the Lutherans worshiped with them until their separation, some time previous to 1680. The first minister was Rev. Johannes Megapolensis, of Holland. He accepted the call to this tation on the following conditions: a free passage and hoard for himself and family (consisting of a wil and four children;) an outfit costing 300 gilders (\$120.) and an annual salary of 1100 gilders (\$440.) 30 schepels (22 1-2 bushels) of wheat and two firking butter, for the first three years, and if his services hould prove acceptable to the patroon, an additional um of 200 guilders (\$80) for another term of three mage was purchased for him, which was built entirely of oak, and cost \$120. The furniture of his hurch consisted of a pulpit ornamented with a canopy; pews for the magistrates and deacons, and nin hes for the congregation, the whole costing \$32. Here let me mention two singular customs prevalen in this church until 1795. The men sat with bats and muffs, and in the midst of the sermon the deacons arose and passed to every hearer a small black ba fastened to the end of a staff, and containing a little hell. This instrument served the double purpose of waking the drowsy and receiving contributi

The next church was built by the Lutherans previ ous to 1680. An Episcopal church was opened in November, 1716. A Presbyterian society was formed in 1763, with Rev. William Hanna for pastor. In 1794 the following churches were in existence bere-Reformed Dutch, Lutheran, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist. The Catholics started a subscription in July, 1796, for a church, which was completed in 1798 A Baptist church was in existence previous to 1819. A Society of Friends was organized in 1827. There was occasional preaching by a Universalist clergyman for a few years previous, but the church of this de ation was erected in 1829, and a society of thirty bers formed March 23, 1830, with Rev. William S. Balch as pastor. The first Unitarian society began to worship by themselves about 1836. The Jews made their appearance in 1837; and a society of Congregationalists was formed in 1850, composed mostly of members of the different Presbyterian churches, from which denomination they purchased an edifice, and commenced worship in April of that year, with Rev.

Leonard Bacon, D.D., as their minister. The first English sermon was preached by Rev.

Mr. Livingstone in 1776. In 1808 preaching in German was discontinued, but in 1834 it was found necessary to conduct part of the Sabbath and week day services in that language. This was kept up until the Germans formed a separate church in 1841. The first English sermon was preached by Rev.

people it would be different, but what little comfort | The same is the case with those in the North who | The first Sunday School of which there is any acsympathize with this wicked rebellion, and who aid count, was commenced in 1813 by William Young, and abet, and afford it comfort, in all possible ways; under the auspices of the Moral Society. The Methas a class, they are deplorably ignorant. Look at odists established one in 1816. One was formed by those who for three days, in the summer of 1863, maimed and wounded peaceable citizens in the same year, and a similar one by the Presbyterians in the same year, streets of New York; who burned dwellings, destroyed even orphan asylums, and kept that city in Episcopalians instituted one in 1818, the Baptists in

be beat this side of the Cannibal Islands. And even | churches since 1840, and the time of founding, as ulture in other respects, in the matter of morals and Reformed Dutch, 1643 3 3 3 4 5 * Previous. † Probably. ‡ Unable to ascertain th

SOWING IN TEARS-REAPING IN JOY.

I had a son, a naughty son,
A son who every day
Would disregard a parent's word,
And tread the downward way.
I wrestled loug with God for him;
Expressed my hopes and fears,
And prayed my boy might be recla
'Twas then "I sowed in tears."

Time passed—he sought me out one day;
"My father dear," said he,
"If Jesus for the sinner died,
He surely died for me."
The Spirit had convinced of sin
My once unruly boy,
Who now became a penitent,
And thus "I reaped in joy."

MY HOME. The word itself brings to many minds recollections of the most tender character. Memory pictures the happy days of youth, when father and mother were both living, and brothers and sisters, a loving band, gathered around the family board and the altar of prayer. But mother has gone. She no longer greets times the quiet graveyard where their bodies slumber entered into the rest which remains for the faithful

But the departure of the loved parents is not the only change that has come upon the happy family circle. Brothers and sisters are scattered far and wide, and a re-union here below is hardly to be expected. It will be a wonder if ever again, even for a short time, they meet to enjoy each other's society. How blessed to think in circumstances such as these that we have a home in beaven. There the loved ones who have gone before are waiting to receive us. They will welcome us to the society of that better land; they have learned the congs of angels, and the new them in the praises of the Lamb.

ones of earth.

Pilgrims and sojourners, as all our fathers have been, how sad it would be if we should miss of heaven, and be compelled to wander forlorn and homeles over the dreary waste of perdition. How would our ninds revert to the days we spent on earth : what bitter regrets would pierce the soul, as friendless we enter our eternal state. My home, the poor outcast well might say, was not designed to be in "this lone land home, a mansion in heaven. He urged me to accept the easy terms by which I might become a joint he with him to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. There was room enough i heaven; the conditions might have been complied with, but the golden hour of probation was frittered away. I refused the offers of life; I slighted the invitations of mercy, and here I am homeless, homeless FOREVER HOMELESS.

My Christian brother and sister, let us be sure that we are able every moment to read our titles clear to mansions in the skies; let us know with St. Paul that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dis solved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Let us sing in the fullness of our faith and joy,

"There is my house and portion fair

And O, dear sinner, listen, I beseech you, to the The first church erected in Albany was built by voice of divine love so gently pleading with you to accept the blessings of a present and eternal salvation. You shall find fountains of living waters spring ing up in your soul as you walk the toilsome journey of life; earth shall not be a desert drear to you, nor shall death be the cause of alarm: it shall lose it terrors, and even the grave itself shall shine with heavenly radiance, because Jesus, the friend of sinners, true to his promise, will never leave nor forsake you. And more than all this, you shall meet a ready welcome to the bright abodes of paradise, you sha have an eternal, a beautiful home in that country where there is no pain nor dying, and where God wipes away all tears. Don't fail, O dying man to secure a home in heaven.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT IN OUR

The following report was adopted by the New England Conference at its last session, and its publi-cation in Zion's Herald requested: The Committee on the New England Conespectfully report:

respectfully report:

The greatness of the task imposed upon them, and the brevity of the time which is allowed them, prevents that full examination of the subject which its importance demands. To supervise so eminent a body as this is a responsibility from which one naturally shrinks. Yet as it is the duty of her ministers to obey her orders, even if those orders require her chastisement, we submissively comply.

Four points of the many that might have been examined, have engaged the attention of your Com-

have engaged the attent

mittee.

First—The condition of our feeble churches.
Second—The unoccupied territory.
Third—The best mode of opening new fields.
Fourth—The Presiding Eldership.
First—The condition of our feeble churches worthy of your attention. There are twenty-seven churches which paid \$300 or less. The average membersh of these twenty-seven churches is only forty.

which paid \$300 or less. The average membership of these twenty-seven churches is only forty.

What shall be done with these churches? Some of them are new stations in important centres, which should be recognized as germs of future growth, and cherished accordingly. But most of them are in locations and in years that forbid bopes of increase. Both classes should be united in the form of a circuit. Reluctance exists in some of our churches to this necessity, but they should yield, or be left unsupplied. The modern usage of making the Sunday School take the place of one of the sermons will easily fill the vacuum they dread. They will thereby strengthen both the Sunday School and the lay element in our prayer meetings, and will rejoice in the change when

preaching. Other large towns in other counties await our coming. These places should be inspected and occupied as rapidly as is judicious. Two such places have been entered by us this winter—South Reading and Brookline. The neighboring preachers have occupied the most eligible halls in these towns on Sabbath evenings. Large audiences have been gathered, and the first is already soliciting a regular preacher. Our neglect in entering these fields will be the more apparent if we compare our work in different counties. In Worcester County twenty-five towns have been occupied by us since 1845. While only six have been entered in Middlesex, and five in Essex and yet these last counties surroundonly six have been entered in Middlesex, and five in Essex and yet these last counties surrounding the metropolis have increased much faster in population than Worcester. Middlesex County has increased almost twice as fast, while our churches there have only grown one fourth as rapidly. These facts show us the necessity of greater activity in this branch of church extension. At least one or two new cen'res should be occupied should be carefully considered. We are often as hasty as we are tardy in this work. Inconsiderate activity is as dangerous as inconsiderate delay. Often more so. For it is more difficult to uproot than to plant.

One or two enthusiastic brethren settle in an unimportant village, or one already well supplied with evangelical preaching, or a zealous minister is anxious not to build on other men's foundations, and thus churches are planted which can never grow. The unity of faith and practice among evangelical churches so different from what it was but a few years ago, renders the formation of our churches

years ago, renders the formation of our churches less a necessity than formerly in communities that are not larger or growing, if they have already suffi-cient accommodation for their people in evangelical

The Presiding Elders with the neighboring preach ers should examine all such openings, and direct where the breaking up plough shall be inserted. Thus these churches will be identified from their infancy with the whole church, who will strengthen them in with the whole church, who will alter their feebleness, and rejoice in their prospertity.

Fourth—The Presiding Eldership, as the highest office in the Conference, naturally attracted a large share of your Committee's attention. The conclusions they reached, were as follows:

they reached, were as follows:

1st—This office should be respected by the church. The ministers should not speak lightly of it, but should the rather magnify it. It is as essential as our itinerancy, and must be maintained in our economy as long as that economy exists. The chair manship of districts and other modes of adjusting this system elsewhere, are far below it in ease and smoothness of action. We can only properly magnify it by honoring those who are elevated to it as our official superiors, and by placing in the office the best talent of the Conference.

Conference.

2d—The church should provide for these brethren as well as she does for those in her best stations. They should have parsonages in the central cities of their districts, which should be furnished by the churches as well as other parsonages. Their traveling expenses, and whatever peculiar expense they may incur in taking the appointment, should be also borne by the churches, as they now do those that attend the exchange of their own pastors. These expenses should be apportioned by the District Stew-ards, as are those of the regular salary.

ards, as are those of the regular salary.

The Elders thus selected are expected to devote their whole time to their districts as faithfully as the other preachers do to their charges. By exploration of new fields, by visiting the societies, by holding protracted meetings, by all the means their wise heads and warm hearts shall conceive, they should ceaselessly labor to build up the church of God in their devices.

As three of the Elders will leave their districts nex time to commence securing the requisite furniture for these parsonages, in order that the chief obstacle to the acceptance of this appointment shall be removed, and it shall become as inviting as the best of our

1. Resolved. It is the duty of those charges which 1. Resolved, It is the duty of those charges which cannot give their pastor a comfortable support, to unite together in the early and excellent form of a circuit, and the Presiding Elders are instructed to press this duty upon them so far in their judgment as they shall deem it proper.

2. The large centres yet unoccupied by us should be speedily entered, and our Elders are hereby requested to inaugurate this work, at least in one or two of these places every year.

approval of the Elders, and of a majority of the eighboring ministers and lay delegates to our Con-4. That our Presiding Elders are hereby instructed

o request the District Stewards to defray their travng expenses on their several districts, and to se the amount necessary for the furnishing of the me, which amount shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board, to be by him expended for this purpose so that this appointment shall become as inviting a

I SOUGHT THEE. I sought thee when my heart was low, I found thee, and my hopes revived, And all the world from me shall know

What comfort I from thee derived; All that I needed, all and more, I laid my burden at thy feet,

All that I needed, all and more, I wept the sorrow of my heart, And thou mine eyes didst gently dry,

I sighed through fear that we must part, But thou didst whisper, "Ever nigh: It was enough, I asked no more, Thy voice did all my life restore. And now that life to thee I'll give

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH. The following Report was adopted by the New Eng ablication in the Herald was requested:

The Committee on the Reconstruction of the Church n our revolted territory, respectfully report: The triumph of our arms bas nearly abolished both he institution of slavery and the church organizations The triumph of our arms bas nearly abolished both the institution of slavery and the church organizations which had been its main support. We are called upon by the providence of God to enter that territory and plant there true principles in government, morals and religion. The spirit and the mode in which this work shall be undertaken, involve the most solemn duties imposed on the Christian and the patriot of America to-day. They should be earnestly and prayerfully considered, and the right course boldly and vigorously followed. Especially should this great duty be prosecuted by our church; since her numbers, her zeal and her influence, as well as the popularity of her name, doctrines and usages in that region, have placed her in advance of all her rivals in privilege and opportunity. If she refuses to see this duty, if she hesitates to embrace it, most certainly, if she seeks to compromise and weaken it with the sinduty, if she hesitates to embrace it, most certainly, if she seeks to compromise and weaken it with the sinful prejudices that yet possess the nation—those evil spirits that God's great chastisement has not yet exorcised,—she will fall from her high place, and anorcised,—sale will tall from her high place, and another will take her crown.

In prosecuting this work, two dangers must be especially avoided, two duties especially done:

I. We must first shun the temptation of making the former church the centre around which we shall

the former church the centre around which we shall reorganize our own. That church has been so completely leagued with detestable sin, that its representative ministers and members are incapacitated for the work of social, civil and religious regeneration. They have rejected the fundamental morals of the gospel. They have fostered the most awful crime against man, society and God. They have nurtured gospel. They have fostered the most awful crime against man, society and God. They have nurtured the viper of rebellion in the church and the state, and have been one of the chief causes of the fearful slaughter that has reddened the whole land with blood. They are unworthy of renewing the land in righteousness which they have so long made less tolerable than Sodom and Gomorrah. Neither if worthy are they able to effect this regeneration. Their ministry and membership may be divided into two parts, the leaders and the led. The first are avowed and estimate traitors, and as hishons, elders and men of

church and ministry.

It is on this rock that that church foundered. They It is on this rock that that church foundered. They began by erecting unscriptural barriers between the brothers and sisters of a common Redeemer; they ended by utterly despoiling these their brethren of every right, human and divine. We must shun the beginning of their evil. We must see and obey our whole duty in this matter as most clearly revealed to every Christian conscience in the sight of God. No recognition of such distinction must appear in our Discipline or action. We must follow the most clear, unceasing and emphatic declaration of the word of God; declarations strengthened by its warnings and its punishments upon the church that disobeys or disregards them,—and carefully excludes the spirit of caste from our re-organization there, as well as revise our

II. To escape these dangers we must perform two

First, We must send South such-ministers of abili-First, We must send South such-ministers of ability as shall faithfully carry out the divine principles. They should select such co-workers as they can find there, of whatever complexion, who are loyal to the church and the nation, who will faithfully preach the whole gospel to their brethren, and enforce its practice. These should be erected into a Conference and become the nucleus around which the Methodist Enisonal Church shall even in a business of the conference of the c Episcopal Church shall grow in a purity and a power such as she never there attained in her previous history. This is not only the right way, it is also feasible. It is, in our judgment, the only feasible way. Every other course is false and feeble, and will assured

Livery other course is talse and feeble, and will assuredly and speedily come to nought.

2d. She must expressly command these ministers to
make no distinction in her membership or officiary on
account of color, nor to give way to any pressure of prejudice, no, not for an hour; remembering that if our
missionaries abroad are forbidden to recognize the
distinctions of caste among their converted heathen,
much less should we recognize it among our fellor. much less should we recognize it among our fellow citizens and fellow Christians, and that, too, in favor

The delay of our church to enter this great and effectual door that God has opened may be caused by his Spirit, because he sees that we are not yet fit to make the conquests aright. By organizing colored Conferences, and by delaying to employ, in her missionary work, the brethren having any tincture of this blood, has greatly weakened her efficiency and postponed her timpula. These organizations were made against timpula. nas greatly weakened her efficiency and postponed her triumphs. Those organizations were made against the direct and earnest protest of this Conference, and must, we believe, result in evil and only evil, and that continually. They must be abandoned, and the Conferences be without this badge of separation and of sin. It was expected that they would open the way for our advance among the needle when they receive the

our advance among the people whom they profess to represent. Yet so far from this is the case, that hardly one of these ministers is sent as a missionary among our emancipated brethren, and one who was thus ving with great success under the direction of aner missionary board than ours, was removed to an norable but far less important position in a loyal

city.

This course has prevented these brethren from uniting themselves with our church. A most capable brother, now in the South, holding a lucrative and luportant post under the government, an elequent

Important post under the government, an eloquent preacher, of fine education, refused to engage in the service of our church, because we would not treat him as an equal, and he could rise to no such position as his talents would command. We left him in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which is rapidly absorbing all the preachers of ability among the freedmen that we are so perversely casting away.

Again, other churches are rapidly surpassing us in their progress South, because they are the more faithful to the voice of the Master. The American Missionary Association expended nearly \$100,000 in this work last year, and propose to expend \$200,000 this year. They use every available instrument to further their cause. Ministers of every hue in fraternal unity build up churches that know no white and no black, but are all one in Christ Jesus.

The Congregationalists are also aspiring to the con-

race if we adhere to the idea that we have a church there already, and that it is our duty to revive and reunite her to ourselves in her yet unwashen garments of caste; and especially we shall be constantly striving to put the new wine which God is pressing for us into the empty bottles of that church which He has utterly and eternally destroyed.

The whole church, East and West, is a xious to the text text of the church in the whiteness to

The whole church, East and West, is a xious to enter that territory clothed in the whiteness of Christ's blood and truth. Hundreds of our ministers would gladly fly thither were the true call only sounded. If the little pittance of thirty thousand dollars out of six hundred thousand is all that our Missionary Board can spare for this gigantic enterprise, let the Secretaries make an especial appeal to the Church for men and means. They will be amazed at the response which will be made to their appeal. The Methodist Episcopal Church has sent hundreds of thousands of her sons into the war. She will not withhold them from the divine warfare to which God is now calling her. In the name of her God she will set up her banners over all that lund. God she will set up her banners over all that lind God she will set up her banners over all that 1 ind.
She will carry a perfect gospel to a long rejecting
people. She will organize Conferences and churches
where the cruel distinctions of the former times shall
appear no longer, but where the brotherhood of Chrit
shall labor in the common fellowship of one Lord,
one Faith, one Baptism. That her honored leaders
may speedily guide her to these perfect and permanent victories, is the earnest prayer of this Confer-

In view of these facts, the following Resolutions are

submitted:

1. We deplore the organization of colored Conferences at the last session of the General Conference, because they are contrary to the most righteous action of the same Conference which struck all previous words of distinction from from every page of our statutes; because they only tend to separate brethren in the ministry and to foster prejudices that are contrary to the word of God; and because they are ntterly without effect in the evangelization of the freedmen of the South.

2. That the Discipline does not compel all our brethren who are partakers of this blood, to enter these Conferences, but simply allows them to if they will, while it permits them to join any Conference within whose limits they may be needed, or with which they may hold a connection while laboring as a missionary in the South or elsewhere.

3. That we approve of the contemplated organization

THE WAYS OF DEATH.

A company of mariners once mutinied against their lawful commander, and took the ship into their own possession. With exultant hearts they spread their sails for a far off unfrequented region where they hoped detection would be impossible. They gloated over their ill-gotten booty, and kept watch hourly for the foreign shore where they were to enjoy their spoils. At length the land appeared, and as they neared it they found to their dismay that it was the port they had started from. The great ocean leaves no way marks, and they had been following all the time a perverted compass. A piece of iron near it had drawn the needle aside from its true course, making it ever guide them falsely. They were by some means detected and brought to execution for their crimes. "The way which seemed right to them" had been literally "the way of death."

There are a great many following such ways, which

interest or pleasure in the soul which draws it aside. Conscience hesitates at first, wavers, then finally Conscience hesitates at first, wavers, then fina yields and becomes ever afterwards a blind guide. We all need to be very watchful that we are not valking in such ways. It is difficult to realize our

walking in such ways. It is difficult to realize our danger when all is smooth sailing with us. When a man's employment is pleasant to him and affords him an abundant worldly prosperity, it is hard to realize that it may be the way of death. Few can believe when grasping eagerly after this world, that "he that hasteth to be rich shall not be innocent." We never see them expressing a thankfulness to God for having so prospered their schemes of fraud. They may be only frauds on the government, but He who has said "thou shalt not steal," makes no exceptions in their favor. Would you think it consistent for a dramseller to return thanks for a fortunate speculation which brought into his hands a large cargo of the poison in which he deals? If we cannot thank God for a possession it is not good for us to have it.

away. And in this way of death we shall never go alone. If we did we might often pause affrighted at the fearful silence. Dark forebodings might disturb the fearful silence. Bath the great thoroughfares of destruction are thronged with immortal travelers. These highways are trodden by innumerable footsteps. They press on gay and joyous, apparently with no They press on gay and joyous, apparently with no concern for the future, and the thoughtless and careess are ever adding to their ranks.

O, what an army of precious youths go down these old beaten thoroughfares year by year! They seem right ways to them, "but the end thereof are the ways of death." Warnings of danger are lightly put aside, and too many like those in the days of Noah, who "knew now not until the floods came and took them all away." hem all away."

Look how the wreck goes down, with heaven full in view, With warnings everywhere, to guide the voyager through to! how the wrecks go down, or wander tempest tost With light and anchor gone—forever lost!"

Ah, these wandering wrecks! we see them every-where about us. Why will not the young be warned by them to flee from such paths of ruin. A man is accustomed to take a glass of wine occasionally, with accustomed to take a glass of wine occasionally, with a friend, perhaps at a social party, or on New Year's day. He says it is a graceful, pleasant custom. A temperate use of these good things of God's giving is right and respectable. Drunkenness is disreputable, and of course wrong. But how many temperately intemperate people of your acquaintance do you know who can say of this habit, "Thus far shalt thou go but no further?" And if one in a thousand can thus command himself, has he a right to lead hundreds of others into that path who cannot stop short of utter thus command himself, has he a right to lead hundreds of others into that path who cannot stop short of utter wreck of both body and soul? His example will make a hundred drunkards. The higher his position the more its influence. A wine drinking clergyman may lead a whole flock astray. He cannot shake off this responsibility. The Lord will not hold him guiltless when he comes to make inquisition for blood.

"I know one doctor of divinity," said a pastor, "who does more against the cause of temperance every year, than a great many able lecturers can do

every year, than a great many able lecturers can do for it." He never lectured in favor of wine drinking, but his practice favored it, and the compassionate smile with which he regarded those who were so weak as not to allow themselves this Christian liberty, counted as much as a half dozen lectures.—S. S.

BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING.

Giving is a free and voluntary thing, and enters, therefore, into character and virtue, in which the mere receiving has no part. We receive passively, and almost because we must. The hours come to us freighted with divine benefactions, which we could not, if we would, refuse. The sun shines for us, and the rain descends to nurture our barvest. The winds are our servants, and the waves our carriers. The our use. All these bounties of nature are lavished on us, and out of them man is growing rich in com-fort, rich in gain. And all this is mere reception. We share in it whether we would or no. It is true that men differ in the amount which they

the willing action of the individual; on his prompt-ness, his energy, in short his capacity, as we say, which simply means that one man can make himself of larger contents than another; can take in and which simply means that one man can make him of larger contents than another; can take in hold more of what the Divine Providence is best ing. But this capacity has nothing to do with char acter. It does not reveal the man to us. It gives u some idea of his powers, and of his mental reach and superfices, but it no more indicates the soul and char-acter than if one should tell us his exact height and

girth in feet and inches.

But when we come to giving, we always touch But when we come to giving, we always touch character. Giving is the soul's act. It must be done of a purpose; and purposes make up the real man. He is happy, he is blessed, not in what befalls him, nor in what he can hold, but in what himself wills and chooses to do. Conscience was never affected by what flowed into a man's coffers. His harvest may multiply a hundred fold. His ventures on the sea may return in treasures beyond all price. Everything he touches may yield golden gains; and what within him takes note of these things? His self complacency, his pride, perhaps his gratitude. Conscience, that deep moral sense, true arbiter of lov. whose approbation is

his pride, perhaps his gratitude. Conscience, that deep moral sense, true arbiter of joy, whose approbation is the sole spring of absolute happiness, stands silent by. With all this she has no concern.

But let the poorest soul resolve to give; let the feeblest hand be outstretched to bestow, and conscience speaks her calm and regal benedictions. Giving has touched a chord of happiness within that heart which nothing else has ever reached. It has disclosed a power till then unknown. Or let him on whom fortune, which is the world's name for Providence, has been showering her favors—let that man begin to give, not the mere overflowing of his abundance, but largely and wisely, and he too finds a fountain of delight open to him of which he never drank before. A higher manbood has roused itself within him. A nobler movement of his nature has begun. Virtue has gone forth from him, and left the discovery

remaining power.

What an immeasurable distance in character, in What an immeasurable distance in character, in conscious happiness, in all that makes up earthly blessing, between that man who is grasping all that he can hold, reaching out and gathering in, or even standing passive amid the mercies God has heaped around him, and that other man who has learned to give, whose whole soul is full of purposes of kindness, whose thoughts are busy in contrivances of good will, and whose outgoings of generosity seem almost to maintain a holy emulation with the income of bounty which he himself receives from the great Giver.

and whose outgoings of generoetty seem almost to maintain a holy emulation with the income of bounty which he himself receives from the great Giver.

The one lives like a morass among the highlands, ever drinking in the rains and dews of heaven, vegetating apart, of no earthly good to man, save that, by and by, its accumulations may be dug into and burned. The other lives like a stream pouring in full flow from a fresh fountain head. It gathers as it goes from a thousand rills and hillside springs; but it yields as freely as it gathers. It puts its shoulder to the wheel to labor. It bathes the roots of trees and plants which nod and wave their blessings on its banks. It waters broad valleys where hamlets nestle, or villages lie scattered, or busy cities swarm. And thus having left blessings all along its course, it dies away in the glory of the great and open sea.—Goodrich.

What preachers most generally lack is life; not an ciency, but no skill whatever can supply its place. Warm with this life the feeblest discourse has been accepted with sympathy by the audience; while without it a fine sermon is a beautiful statue, a bad one a

Dr. Worcester says that hope is made up of desire and expectation. The Christian's hope then embraces a desire with a hope of finally getting home to heaven. No wonder that the apostle, in speaking of this gift, says that it is an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast. Without this hope how dark and dreary would the world and all that is in it be! With it, O how pleasant is life. Though the storms of sorrow and affliction howl fiercely around us, and our little bark is toesed to and fro upon the billows of life's tempestuous ocean, yet with hope in our hearts we feel that all is well—that these storms will soon be over, and our ship have safely landed in the blessed harbor of eternal rest.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK. Missions in the South - Rev. John S. Swain write rom Jacksonville, Florida, March 13: "I am happy in from Jacksonville, Florida, March 13: "I am happy in being able to report our mission as progressing favorably in its main objects. We have been holding meetings every night now for the two weeks past; house very well filled on each night, and crowded on Sundays. From ten to twenty persons have been at the altar for prayers at the close of the sermon, and quite a number, as many as fit teen, have professed to be converted. Some new case teen, have professed to be converted. Some new cases presented themselves last evening, which will, I hope, give a new and quickening impetus to the work. If we had a powerful and vigorous praying band to assist us in our prayer meetings, it would seem that everybody would be converted. I never saw greater seriousness and solemnity in a people before. But we are holding on our way, and trusting for success with the agencies we have at command. The pious officers and soldiers in the regiments have rendered us good help. Chaplain Moore, of the 34th United States Colored troops, member of the Eric Conference, has preached several times for me, and sympathizes with us in our work. I find but very few of the original members of the church have united with us the new organization. Some, however, that had backthe original models of the the new organization. Some, however, that had back-slidden are coming in again, and will render us help. I have taken sixteen names, and others are settling the matter in their minds. I trust the work has but just com-

CUARDINAVIAN MISSIONARIES—And such as are in the sea are to be heard ascribing "Blessing and honor and glory and power unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lumb forever and ever." Five Scandinavian seaman, all members of the Bethel Ship, bauded together to return to their native country to show what SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONARIES -And such as are their adoption. Such as had money in the savings bank drew out their deposits to bestow upon aged parents, or drew out their deposits to bestow upon aged parents, or to support themselves in their journeyings to tell among their countrymen the story of redeeming love. These men all shipped as common sailors, will work their passage home, and thus increase their funds. This is very like to the time when the disciples were scattered and went everywhere preaching the word, and such is the chief object of these sailor brethren of whom we write.

NATIVE CHINESE MISSIONARY.—The churches and Sanday Schools in the two New York and in the Newark Sanday Schools in the two New York and in the Newark Conferences, will remember the visits made to them, and the addresses to which they have listened, from the Chi-ness young man, Hu Sing Mi. His departure from our shore for his native country was duly reported at the time, and our forty-sixth annual report, just from the press, will disclose that he was among the number ap-pointed at the late annual meeting of our mission in Fuh-chau to go forth to labor in the vineyard of the Lord. Now our readers will be interested to learn that at the session of the Newark Conference, commencing March 22, this same young man, being recommended by our mission in China, was received as a probationer into that Conference. Does any one ask what is doing in our for eign missions? Our reply is, turn to the Annual Report for 1864-5 and read.

HEALTH OF DR. BUTLER -Bro Butler wrote us from no board the screw steamer Lady Jocelyn, in the Bay of Bengal, January 21, being then ready to start for England. His health was improved by travel, and he was expecting to leave Madras on January 27, and reach England about the second week in April. The probability is that if his own expectations are realized, he will leave England for America in the month of October next.

DENMARK -The Berlings Political Times, under date of February 25, says: "There is now being erected a church in Copenhagen for the Methodiat Episcopal Church. This building is on the corner of Regens 8t The work has progressed so far that the roof has lately been finished, and within a year the church will be read Its large dimensions attract attention; b it is the beauty of its conception which specially captivates passers by. The building is 125 feet long by 64 wide. The style is mostly Byzantic, and is distinguished for a majesty and elegance connected with monumental dig nity which is not found in any other building in Copen

THE LATE BISHOP HAMLINE.

This eminent minister of Christ, and pure Christian departed this life March 23, 1865, a little after thre o'clock P. M., in sure and certain hope of a blessed in mortality, at his residence in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. As I have been long and intimately acquainted with him, I deem it proper to give a brief survey of his religious life and high Christian character.

Rev. Leonidas Lent Hamline was born in Hartford County, Connecticut, May 10, 1797; was born of the Spirit, October 5, 1828; was licensed to preach in Novem ber, 1829. In 1830 and '31 he traveled circuits under the Presiding Elder. In 1832 and '33 he was on the Granville and Athens Circuits respectively, and in 1835 and '3 he was stationed in Cincinnati. In 1836 he was elected associate editor of the Western Christian Advocate wit myself. In 1840 to '44 he was editor of the Ladies' Re pository, and was that year elected Bishop, the office which he filled with great usefulness for eight years, unti poor health compelled him to resign in 1852. Since that ime he has been much afflicted in body, but greatly com forted and sustained by the abundant grace of God.

1836, and in the fall of the same year we were associat as editors. We sat in the same office or in adjoinir ones, and our families were very intimate during our edi torial association. In 1857, or seven years last fall, i emigrated to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, the former confider tial friendship formed in the editorial office leading to thi

When he moved to this place he erected a class roo on one side of his house, and this has been a Bethel many a Christian during the last seven years. Many clergymen of various churches have greatly profited b his conversation, his prayers, his Christian experience and godly example. I need say nothing of the talents of Bishop Hamline; as a preacher, as a writer, or as a pul lic speaker, these very high qualities are known to the many thousands who heard him and have read the productions of his pen.

But his great eminence consisted in his high Christi attainments, and his wonderful gift of leading others in the way of holiness, and his extensive liberality to educa tion and all the benevolent objects of his time, for in a these he was liberal to the exhaustion of his means.

While, however, his record is in heaven, it is also before the public by the benefactions he has made and the pure Christian example he has left the church since the time of his conversion. October 5, 1828. Of this, however there is no need, nor indeed room for further statemen as his history is known to the church and the communi in general. Nevertheless, a few things may be said reference to the last few years of his life, as well as to hi death. The following, from his own pen, written for his family previous to March 18, 1860, will be very satisfactory to the church of which he was so eminent a minist

GOD'S DEALINGS.

I am now compelled to note down for my family an intimate friends, and for my own edification, a few o God's dealings with my poor soul. I was born May 10 1797, in Hartford County, Connecticut; was born of th Spirit on the 5th day of October, 1828; was licensed to preach in November, 1829, and since then, until healt failed, have sincerely labored to call sinners to repentance I have with comfort to myself spent thirty-two years in the ministry of Gcd's holy word—believe the Lord called me to the work, and though I have not labored as faithfully and successfully as I ought, I am thankful now when closing up life and its labors, that I did not refuse to enter on the work and strive to preach Christ

to enter on the work and strive to preach Christ.

For eight years I have been superannuated, and God has "tried me as silver is tried," but he has often sweetened those trials by his presence in a marvelous manner. And now, day by day, my fellowship is with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ. Though almost helpless and dependent on my devoted, affectionate wife for personal attentions which her exemplary patience never wearies in bestowing on me (thanks be to thy name, O my God, for such a gift!) yet I am far more contented and cheerful than in the best days of my youth.

O thou adorable Redeemer, who hast bought me with thy blood and new created me by thy Spirit, grant this thy blood and new created me by thy Spirit, grant this record of thy love and mercy to one so unworthy may be a blessing to my children and children's children when am gone the way of all flesh, for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Bishop's severe spell commenced Jan. 25. On the 16th of February the following incidents occurred In the morning he desired the family called in, and said "I want to pray with them once more." On this occa sion he uttered remarkable expressions of adoration the Saviour on the throne, in special reference to his liation, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension, exaltation, &c. He prayed for his family, the church, for his Conference, (the Ohio,) the missions, the country, the world. All the forenoon he expressed much thankfulnes for everything. He had occasion to drink, and his painful thirst reminded him of the exclamation on the cross when the Saviour said, "I thirst," He then burst int tears, and broke out again in praise to the ever blessed God. He then spoke of his present state as a fresh hap tism into Christ, into his glorious name, and exclaimed

O wondrous, wondrous, wondrous Love!" On one occasion when suffering much he said. "Rr Jesus has done all things well. O that my children and grand-children might understand this in all its depth of meaning." When Mrs. Hamline raised the window shade at sunset, he exclaimed, "O beautiful sky I beau tiful heaven? My dear, we have a Father there, we have an elder Brother there. When I get there, how I wil praise him !" and then exclaimed, "O how I want to ge up, up, up, there to His bosom of love!" To the person who waited upon him he said. "I suffer but His will h done-His holy will be done." During the night he said "I have had a night of agony, but it is all right. "'If Jesus shows his smiling face,
'Tis morning with my soul.'"

He often repeated the following stanza: "O Love, thou bottomless abyss, My sins are swallowed up in thee;

Mercy, free, boundless mercy cries." And said, over and over, "By faith I plunge me in

sea," &c. He speke of the folly of any one's desiring to

live a month or a year, in order to seek God by prayer, one on either side meditate rebellion against and said," I realize this—
"'In my hand no price I bring—
Simply to thy cross I cling."

Yes, the cross-"'This all my hope, this all my plea, For me the Saviour died."

A SUMMAN A A CO

Unexpectedly to himself and his friends, he recove o far as to be able to sit up a part of every day and walk about the house; his language and the breathing of soul from day to day was in accordance with the above. Time would fail to rehearse them here. He continued to have paroxysms of extreme suffering until the afternoon of the 23d of March, when in one of these he suddenly expired, of hears disease, a little past three o'clock P. M. His agony for about an hour was great; his last words were-"O this is wonderful suffering, but it is nothing

what my Saviour endured for me on the cross."

He enjoyed to the last during his entire affliction the implete excercise of his rational powers. On the morning of his death, about ten o'clock, I visited him. He was then too weak to speak without great pain. He shook hands with me as aforetime, smiled with heaven in his ntenance, and pointed upward with his right hand. Thus lived and died a holy and eminent man, who, from the day of his conversion, Oct. 5, 1828, to the day of his death, March 23, 1865-a space of some thirtyseven years, lived an exemplary life, and exhibited all the graces of the Holy Spirit to a very high degree. Let us all try to live the life of the righteous, and may our last

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE FUNERAL 1st. Hymn read by Rev. A. C. Williams: "Servant of God, well done." Prayer by Rev H. W. Thomas. Scripture Lesson, Col. iii. 1, by Rev. T. S. Corkhill. 2d. Hymn, by Rev. Z. H. Coston: "Weep not for brother deceased." Sermon on Psalm xxxvii. 37, by

The sermon was preached in Asbury Chapel, Sunday, March 25, to a very crowded congregation. He was buried temporarily in his own grounds. Rev. Z. H. Coston officiated at the grave. CHARLES ELLIOTT. Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, March 27,



BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

PROVIDENCE AND THE APPOINTMENTS.

Who makes the appointments? is a question which often arises in the minds of preachers and people, and sometimes assumes the form of words. Certainly human instrumentalities are employed; societies often, and sometimes preachers, represent their necessities and express their desires; the Elders give their partial or impartial judgments in each case, and cast their influence into the scale. Anxious committees occasionally watch the movement of the wires, and become powerful means of grace and patience to the cabinet. Last of all the Bishop uses his best judgment and officially sets down the name, giving each society a preacher, and each preacher a field of labor. After all the intermeddling of human hands, and the modifying influences exerted by hu man wills, how much of it is to be placed to the credit of an overruling Providence? When the appointment receives the last verdict of official sanction is it, or is it not, to a given preacher, or to a given society, the appointment of God under existing circumstances That is the practical question. Which side does the reader take? If the appointment pleases him he will undoubtedly say, think and feel, that it is of the Lord. If he has been disappointed in his expectations, and is thereby displeased, he may be tempted to beleve that it is all the result of an opera tions, and that God has had nothing to do with it. Would a conclusion drawn from such premsies be sound? May not the overrulings of God be as marked in the appointment which does not, as in the one that does please us? When God sent the quails to the Israelites, he gratified their desires. He gave them meat, but sent leanness into their souls. But what they asked and sought as a blessing proved to them a curse. So it was when they asked and received a king. In both cases the hand of God was in the gift, but he intended by it to humble them into repentance and submission. He had better things in store for them, if they had only allowed him to proceed in his own way. By their persistent desires and selfish wills they modified the appointments of divine providence, but they did not break his sceptre nor drive him from his throne. He still kept his right hand upon the helm, though he changed somewhat the course of the ship.

In our judgment all this manouvering of either party and of all parties before and at Conference, does not flank the Almighty out of his overruling supremacy. His throne is not shaken by it, his sceptre is not broken, his hand is not lifted from the wheel. We believe there is a divine element in every official ecclesiastical appointment, which, however preceded or surrounded by human agency and instrumentality, should be profoundly respected and revered. To the natural eye that element may not appear; it is visible only to the eye of faith. The Christian walks by faith and not by sight. It is only those of little faith who fail to recognize the divine presence and the shaping of the divine hand in the events that gather along the

pathway of God's people. Has the reader been greatly satisfied by th appointment just made? Then let him receive it as from the Lord. If persistently sought and obtained by much effort on his part, let him see that it does not become a curse instead of a blessing; a cause for repentance and humiliation, instead of an occasion for congratulation. Punishment may be the best thing for those who, distrusting the wisdom or the goodness of God, have endeavored to take matters into their own hands.

If God did not make he may have sanctione the appointment that was made by other parties. If he has not sanctioned, he will certainly overrule the appointments of men for his own glory, and the good of his church and people. He who maketh the wrath of man to praise him, and restrains the remainder which he cannot thus use, will surely make all things, even unsatisfactory and oppressive appointments, "work together for good to them that love God." Those who do not love God ought to be punished. We do not pity them. To the preacher who has received an appointment that does not suit him, and to the society which has had assigned to it a preacher whom they did not want, we would kindly say, for their personal good and the good of the cause which they both desire to serve, receive the appointment as from the Lord. Believe it, after all, the result of God's wise and merciful overruling. Take it by faith, and walk in it by faith, and God may make it the best thing that ever happened to you. He can do it, he may do it. By faith you can make it better for you than any other appointment that could have been

made under the circumstances. The appointment may be in answer to your prayers, the very thing in reality which you prayed for without naming it, if you prayed at all; and if you did not pray, it is doubtless

the appointment, by refusing to go to it, by locating, or by running away to some other church, consider well before you do it whether you are not fighting against God. Settle that well first. If there is the divine sanction to it, you will fight against God's appointmenthis by adoption, if not by original ordering and if you fight against God, you will come out of the contest, if you are not crushed between the millstones, roughly handled and much worse than if you had remained suffering and submissive. In thus writing our spirit is as kind as our language is plain. This language and these truths are not peculiar to any locali ty, nor more appropriate in one Conference than in any other. May the Lord help all the preachers of all the Conferences to go to their harges in faith and in love, and all the people n the same spirit to receive their pastors a ambassadors of the Lord Jesus, duly accred ited to them by the great Head of the church

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

We had time only to announce in our las the fall of Richmond, without a word of com nent. Ever since our heart has been singing the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." We presume our readers have been doing the same. "This is the Lord's loing, and it is marvelous in our eyes." Why did not the Lord deliver the rebel capital into our hands long ago, when the cry, "On to Richmond!" first rose upon the air from all over our free land? Why did not our force triumph at the first battle of Bull Run? If not then, why did not McClellan enter the gates of Richmond, as the rebels knew he night and feared he would, from the peninsular campaign? Does any intelligent reader nov doubt why it was not done? In mercy to our selves and to the colored race, the Lord re strained us, and suffered our enemies to frustrate our designs. From the firing of the first rebellious gun at Fort Sumter, the God of universal history was saying to us, "Break every oke; let the oppressed go free." Surely

"God moves in a mysterious way,

There is something suggestive and significant ant in the fact that under the rulings of Providence our colored troops were first to enter and take possession of Charleston and Richnond,-the Gibraltars of the slaveholding oligarchies of America. To God be all the glory. Let the whole nation praise the Lord. and may we all understand and ever remember that it is "God only who giveth us peace, and maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth." We hope our statesmen and politicians will become wiser now from what we have suffered, and ever keep in view the instructive essons taught us and all nations by this war. Evidently the end draweth nigh. We do

ot see how the pseudo-government once at Richmond, but now a terrified fugitive, can ever rally with any degree of efficiency. Lee's army is whipped, scattered, and demoralized; and probably will be still more broken up or captured. Their former prestige is gone, the spirit of the soldiers is broken; they have, and can have now no hope of success. Like Catiline and his ruined cohorts, Davis and his colleagues, intent on revenge, may determine to keep up the war as long as they can, and sell their lives as dearly as possible. Men warning, an almshouse full of their own inno cent infirm and poor, by blowing up their magazine, lest it should fall into the hands of Christian warriors, are prepared for any work, however desperate. They are true to their instinctive barbarism to the very last. To all their friends at home and abroad we would speak the following word of exhortation: Behold the spirit of the people, and the com-

pany which your sympathies keep!" While we praise God for happy results, we yould not forget to thank him for the skillful renerals, brave officers and soldiers whom h as given to our cause. They richly deserve redeemed nation's gratitude, and a glorious mmortality in history, which its faithful muse

will doubtless give to them. We are too much excited yet over this in spiring theme to write philosophically. Glory to God in the highest! Hallelujah to Him who reigneth supreme over the nations, and gives us generals and fighting men and glorious victories! And as we come down from Him. whose praise is always first and highest, we "All worthy honors to Grant, who seized the rebellion by the throat and obstinately retained his firm, unyielding grasp; to Sherman, the great strategist, the renowned taker of strongly fortified cities, who, with unparalleled daring, pierced the vitals of the onfederacy; and to the fast riding and resistess Sheridan, whose presence among his troops s always a tower of strength; also to all other officers and soldiers equally brave, though less onspicuous, by whose courage and well delivered blows the confederacy now reels to its final crash. Along with merited praise we have tears to give for those who have fallen in the strife, and whose lot it was to die without the sight of this glorious day of victories; and sympathetic hearts for those who weep and nourn for the unreturning brave. For all we say and sing, TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.

CHANGE IN THE TONE OF ENGLISH SENTI

The tone of the British press and of British states sympathy with the Southern Confederacy until quite rently, has been that the South could not be subdued, that he North could not succeed in re-establishing the govern nent over the revolted States. On that strain alone, ove and over again, have been rung all the changes possible and over all Europe, wherever the chords of a kindred sympathy have extended, the same sentiment has been reeatedly echoed. Because of the utter impossibility of success on our side, they have gratuitously extended to u their fatherly, fraternal, and affectionate advice to let th outh go, acknowledge their independence, and thus put lood. We have been so uncourtly and impolite as t give no heed to this advice; and now as they read in no nistakable characters the doom both of slavery and th onfederacy, and perceive that our complete triumph ure and near at hand, with remarkable facility hange their tactics with the tone of their voice, and turn ing to the common people try to excite and prejudice ther against us by telling them that when we have finished th Confederacy, we shall make war upon England and th

We would say to our beloved cousins on the other sid of the water, in the most kind and Christian spirit, do not oe unnecessarily alarmed. Take large doses of your own prescriptions and keep cool. No doubt you feel demned for many improprieties both in act and feeling towards us committed during our adversity, and instinc ively believe that a war upon you in retaliation would b but the weighing out of a simple and merited justice, ye we do not intend to hurt you. We have learned sor important Christian lessons, and mean to put them i practice. We have the fullest confidence that the wisdom love of justice, and Christian sentiments which exist an underlie the suface of excitement in both countries be able to find a satisfactory solution of all existing diffi culties between us, without recourse to the less satisfactor; arbitrament of war. There is no real casus belli between all; and if you did not pray, it is doubtless much better than you deserved. Should any and stop this unnecessary and untimely babbling about

to take them as a gift, should they be offered to us. We have room enough, land enough, resources enough, and with our former habits and instincts of peace, we shall not make war upon any of our neighbors without just and strong provocation. So we say, beloved friends, give up your alarm, and quietly eat your roast beef and plum pud-

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY for April, is received. and treats of Christianity and the War Power; Material ism; Creation, a series of Supernatural Growths; The Apocalypse and its Exposition; The Great Election. Our columns this week are too crowded to allow of a more extended notice. All the articles are good, three of them will be read with special interest.

THE NORTH AMERICAN for April, treats of Amer ca and England; Voltaire's Residence in England; Jacob Grimm; The Philosophy of Herbert Spencer; Free Missouri; Wordsworth; Open Air Grape Culture Reconstruction; Death of Mr. Everett; Critical Notices List of Recent Publications. This a valuable number The first, fourth, eighth and ninth, are able articles, and on subjects of special interest.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for March, treats of of The Rise and Progress of the Scottish Tourist : Epigrams; Spain; Tests in the English Universities; Topography of the Chain of Mont Blane; Essays on Criticism; The Holy Roman Empire. John Leech, Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

ose who best knew him, Gov. Andrew vetoed the Jury Bill, as it was called: which was a simple provision t exclude liquor dealers from the jury box, when persons were to be tried for violating the liquor law. It was an honest effort of the State of Massachusetts, acting through its legal representatives, to have its statute laws enforced and its will accomplished in Boston and other large cities, as well as in smaller towns and in rural districts. But the Governor, under the shallowest pretexts of unconstitutionality, takes the responsibility lefeating the properly expressed will of the people. The iquor dealers were laughing in their sleeves all the time while the bill was pending, and said "if it passes both Houses, the Governor will veto it." How did they know this? Yes, the patriotic Governor of Massachusetts gravely lends his official influence to the cause of the liquor traffic to embarrass the execution of righteous law. An abstract technicality has more influence over the Governor's cor science and judgment, than the living and suffering cause cence, temperance and virtue. Strange conscience that, which goes into spasms of grief and sympathy over a condemned criminal under sentence of death according to the laws of the Commonwealth, for an unprovoked, coldblooded murder, and fills him with such trepidation and religious awe, that he refuses to sign the warrant for his execu tion. He defies the law, and undertakes to frustrate the de mands of civil and social justice, by refusing his signature to the needful document. But when the cause of outraged

science is suddenly struck with paralysis, and he is pow erless for good in the presence of the rumseller. Ha the great persuader so powerful in Western legislature been up to the State House and brought the Governo under its influence? Again rum triumphs. Rummies laugh, the wise and ober mourn. Virtue in sackcloth weeps and trails her

ocence and virtue pleads before him for the protection

of law in the defense of all that is good and lovely, his con

garments in the dust. Those who have ever been allied n sympathy with the liquor interest now applaud and send congratulatory letters, commending, thanking and praising the Governor for his noble and heroic act, while he sober part of community mutter their indignation at what they regard as a great outrage upon their rights under the flimsy pretext of serving them. The popular voice will yet be heard, and the popular vote will speak triumph. We must "learn to labor and to wait."

THE GRANT FAMILY .- Under this head we copy th

ollowing from the Christian Advocate: "At Covington, directly opposite our city, reside the parents and sisters of our Lieutenant General. They were among our earliest Western friends, and have shown us many kind attentions. Week before last we were called to officiate at the funeral of Miss Clara, who early fell a victim to consumption, but has left to her friends the unquestioned assurance of being crowned with the glory and bonor and immortality that she sought. ist Church, and the family attar and closets often have the name of Ulysses whispered to the Father of spirits. I would be wrong, of course, to betray the confidence of the family, or give to the public what a dutiful son only meant for a passift's eye. From a recent letter of Gen Grant, however, we presume to snatch a single paragraph that distinctly unfolds our national prospects as they ap

that distinctly unfolds our national prospects as they appear to the writer:

"'We are now having fine weather, and I think will be able to wind up matters about Richmond soon. I am anxious to have Lee hold on where he is a short time longer, so that I can get him into a position where he must lose a great portion of his army. The rebellion has lost its vitality, and if I am not much mistakes there will be no rebel army of any great dimensions a few weeks hence. Any great catastrophe to any one of our armies would of course revive the enemy for a short time, but I expect no such thing to happen. I am in excellent health, but would enjoy a little respite from duty wonderfully. I hope it will come soon. I shall expect to make you a visit the coming summer.'"

THE LIBERATOR TO BE DISCONTINUED .- The edi tor of the Liberator, Wm. Loyd Garrison, in a recent issue, to one inquiring if the rumor is true that the paper is to be discontinued, replies thus:

It is true that we have concluded to disc Liberator at the close of the present year, which will com-plete its thirty-jifth volume. As we commenced its publi-cation for the express purpose of effecting the extinction of slavery, and as that sublime event has been consumof slavery, and as that sublime event has been consummated by a constitutional decree of the nation, so that henceforth no slave is to be held within the domains of the American Union, it seems to us historically fitting that the Liberator should simply cover the whole period of the struggle, and terminate with it. Unless, therefore, something should occur beyond our present belief or anticipation to make it necessary to change our decision, we shall not prolong the existence of the paper beyond this year of jubilee; and have instructed our general agent to take no subscription for a longer period. But this will not necessarily sunder our connection with the press, nor prevent our publishing another journal, under a new

READ THE ARTICLE on our first page. entitled "The Proposed Improvement in our Work," with close attention and care; then you will do what the New England the Editor to call special attention to it. You will learn from that several important facts, and especially what that body thinks Presiding Elders ought to do for their districts and on their districts, and more especially what the people on the districts ought to do for the Presiding We devoutly hope that for the good of the church both will faithfully and promptly do their whole

Business Colleges -As in the "professions," so i business, a thorough previous preparation is quickly and largely remunerative. In the modern Commercial Colether. Young men wishing to enter counting rooms should, if possible, give themselves the previous training offered by the excellent business schools advertised in our

of late news, and other matter.

rest German,-The Boston Pilot says that the first volame of Archbishop Hughes' works is ready for the pub--4,500,000 Bulgarians inhabit European Turker, all belonging to the Greek Church -344,600 guns are in the Springfield Arsenal .- A magnificent comet was discovered at Rio de Janeiro, January 22. Its length was between eight and nine degrees, its breadth forty or fifty minutes —The Illinois Legislature has approoriated \$25,000 to purchase the burial place of the late Stephen A. Douglas — The sun is 1,400,000 times arger than the earth, and weighs 700 times more than The world's fair for 1867 will be at Paris, and the building for it will cost from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 The building will be made to hold 200,000 people, and everything will be on the grandest scale possible.

Books and Pamphlets Received. Good Words, for April, from A. Williams & Co., for inte-est, variety and ability is fully up to the standard of precedin

wood, for March, from Jas. O. Boyle & Co., is rich and Living Age, for April 8, contains Virginia, First and Last The Law of Honor; Casar and his Critics; and other

wing of the Unitarian standpoint.

Uncle Silas; A Tule of Bartram-Haugh. Harper & Brothers, through A. Williams & Co.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for April, and United States Service Magazine, for April, both from A. Williams & Co.

The latter is full of articles of solid worth; the former of light reading and engrayings.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Z. A. Mudge, of Saxonville. The Conference voted to accep the invitation of the Society of Chicopee to hold the nex session of Conference with them. The list of absente at the time of taking the vote on the change of the General ding without fear. Pursue your own peaceful way, and Rule concerning Slavery was called, when 29 more vote we will as quietly pursue ours. THE CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

This occurs in October, 1866, and it is designed to mak t a season of special interest and profit to the church. is well known that recently a Committee appointed by the last General Conference met at Cleveland, to consider the proper action to be taken. Extensive plans were laid out by this Committee, and propositions of a magnificent haracter made for the endowment of educational institu tions and the extension of our denominational interests in various directions. A Committee of twenty-three was appointed by the chair, whose duty it is to consider what part the New England Conference shall take in these ar proaching Centenary services.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied by speech from Rev. Dr. Porter, and a Report on the State of the Country by Rev. W. R. Clark, of Springfield, and some remarks by Dr. Durbin on the State of the Missie ary Work. This speech, which was highly interest and instructive, was based upon two propositions: Our mission work and our mission finances were never s prosperous as now. 2. The causes of this prosperity The Doctor was especially happy in showing that publi ligious enterprises.

Services commemorative of the deaths of Revs. Epaph ras Kibby, Charles Baker and Chester Field, who hav deceased during the past year, were held. Addresses were made by Revs. L. Boyden, A. D. Merrill and L. R.

It is found, on examination, that since the organize embers have died. Ten out of the sixty have lived t be seventy or more years of age. The youngest died at was for three years, in the case of Henry Martin, who entered the ministry in 1805 and died in 1808; the long est that of Rev. E. Kibby, who entered the Conference 1798 and died in 1864, thus closing a term of sixty-six years. The average length of the ministerial service hose who have died connected with the Conference twenty and one quarter years. Of the one hundred and inety members of Conference, fifty-three have been i the ministry twenty-five years or more; while fifty-eigh have seen less than ten years' service. It is estim that the average duration of active ministerial life amo the Methodist denomination is about fourteen years. Saturday evening was the time appointed for the ann ersary of the Conference Tract Society. The introduc tory services were conducted by Rev. C. N. Smith schoe were made by Rev. W. C. Sawyer, who had had his leg shot away while leading his company at the

SABBATH SERVICES. The Conference love feast, held at 9 A. M, and preside over by Rev. A. D. Merrill, was an interesting and profitable meeting. At 10 1-2 o'clock the following brethren who had been admitted to full connection with the Conference and elected to Deacons' orders were ordained: Chas. T hnson, Edwin S. Snow, Edwin S. Chase, Chas. H. Vi n, W. D. Bridge, A. Sanderson, Chas. W. Wilder, Henry Eddy, James E. Glazier, S. T. Birmingham, Bishor Baker preached the sermon from 1 Tim. i. 11. It was clear, beautiful presentation of the theme embraced in the

battle of Newbern, and also by Rev. N. H. Martin and

The following brethren having been elected to Elders orders were ordained in the afternoon : Thomas C. Potter . F. Stevens, J. H. Owens, P. M. Vinton, Watson M Ayres, George Whitaker, and C. H. Newell. The Ordina on Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cummings. The sermon was very able, unfolding the obligations implied in the text on the ministry and laity, justly commenting the great truths and solemn duties of the gospel. His ext was Mark xvi. 15. In the evening the New England Missionary Society held its anniversary. Bishop Bake presided and led the devotional exercises. Characteristi and telling speeches were made by Rev. C. W. Cushing President of the Lasell Female College at Auburndale Mass., and by Rev. Dr. Durbin.

subject was The Judgment. The sermon was remarkable for its simplicity and power, and faithful to a great Bible doctrine of late too much neglected in our pulpits. I apon all who heard it.

The morning session commenced at 8 1 2 o'clock. Re L. M'Curdy conducted the devotional services. Rev. J. C. Ingalis was given the superannuated rela

A communication was received from a meeting of la men held last May ih favor of lay representation which was referred to the committee on Lay Delegation Rev. Mr. Cathers made some remarks of a very interesting character concerning the work of the Sanitary Comm sion. Various other matters occupied the morning s ion until after 11, at which time Geo. Thompson LL. D entered the church and was introduced to the Conference Being called upon to make some remarks, he spoke for nearly a half hour, thrilling the whole audience with peech of surpassing power. The tears ran down the neeks of old men who life-long have fought against the evil of slavery, while amens and hallelujahs exultingly sprang to the lips of those who were too full of than ulness to remain silent.

After Mr. Thompson's remarks, the journal of Confer nce was read and approved. Just at this point a brother rose and announced that Petersburg was evacuated, and lichmond captured. The official dispatch of Secretar Stanton was read, leaving no room for doubt. The long xpected, the long prayed for day had come, and jo ould not be restrained, the church rang with applaus all hearts were glad, "Praise God from whom all bles ings flow" was sung, and the benediction pronounced but then the audience did not care to disperse until after singing two stanzas of "Mine eyes have seen the coming of the glory of the Lord" with the Glory Halleluja

Monday P. M., was the time appointed for the Sah oath School Anniversary. The audience was addressed by Bros. Brewster, Lewis and Clark. The statistics our Sabbath Schools are as follows :

Officers and Teacher 22,649 71,698 23,858 71,297 Scholars, Volumes in Library, Bible Classes, Infant Scholars, Expenses, Raised for S. S. Union, 6,127 5.536 THE JUBILER

Monday evening was devoted to the jubilee and thirtiet versary of the Anti-slavery Society of the New Eng nd Conference. This Society was formed in 1835, under ircumstances of peculiar difficulty, involving the hatred nd sometimes the persecution of its members by those high in social and official positions. But notwithstanding all this, the agitation of the great cause has gone on, until its consummation has been reached.

All things conspired to make the time a he proposed jubilee. The news of the fall of Richmond had been received in the morning, and all hearts were filled o overflowing with joy as the days of peace seemed to be hastened in their coming by the overthrow of the last stronghold of rebellion. The fact that the city was first tered by the colored troops gave an additional pledge hat the men who were thus in the battle's front would no again be reduced to slavery. It was a jubilee day for the nation; everywhere flags were flying, cannon were booming, the people were shouting for joy. It is not to be ondered at that long before the hour of meeting the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The original nembers of the Society were upon the platform occupying seats of honor. The opening address was made by Re James Porter, D.D.

The Hon. George Thompson, L.L. D., made one e best addresses to which we have ever listened. Its reminiscence of the past, its comprehensive views of the resent, and its hopeful prophesies of the future of our and were incomparably eloquent. The name of George Thompson has a sacred place in the hearts of all liberty oving citizens of our republic and the world where he

There was a morning and afternoon session of the Con rence. Various matters of business were transaports of committees were offered and acted upon. Re-Dr. Cobleigh was appointed to preach the Conference ser mon next year, and L. R. Thayer, D.D., the sermon o Ministerial Education. Rev. Pliny Wood was app to preach at the next session a sermon on the

hool Cause. The Conference met at 8 1-2 o'clock; devotional services

next year were appointed. The committees for examination in Conference studies were appointed. SATURDAY MORNING. The Committee on Benevolent Collecti following report:

\$4,097 63 18,807 48 568 10 715 67 Preachers' Aid Society, Missionary

Tract
American Bible American Bible Sunday School Union, N. E. Education Society, 127 56 Church Aid Society, 3,589 20 \$29,451 40 \$4,460 15

The Committee to nominate Standing Committees

Rev. W. R. Clark was appointed to preach The 221st Hymn was then sung, and Rev. A. D. Merrill offered prayer; the Bishop made a few brief remarks to the Conference, and closed by reading the Appointments.

> Appointments of the Preachers. BOSTON DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON HASCALL, . . . Presiding Elder. Boston, Hanover Street-John A. M. Chapman.
" Bromfield Street-Willard F. Mallalieu. Bromfield Street—Willard F. Mallalieu. Church Street—Samuel Tupper. North Russell Street—Gilbert Haven. Tremont Street—William S. Studley. Meridian Street—Lorenzo R. Thayer. Saratoga Street—Albinus O. Hamilton. Centenary Church—Edward A. Manning. Dorchester Street—Edward W. Virgin. Marinera Church—Edward T. Taylor. Revere Street—To be supplied.

Revere Street—To be supplied.
Chelsea, Walnut Street—Lorenzo D. Barrows.
Mount Bellingham—To be supplied.
Winthrop—Porter M. Vinton.
Roxbury—George Whitaker.
Jamaica Plain—Charles H. Sewall, supernumer Charles S. Rogers. Dorchester—Charles S. Rogers.
Neponset—George Sutherland.
Quincy Point—Zachariah A. Mudge.
Dedham—William P. Blackmer.
Walpole and Faxboro—Joseph C. Cromack.
Newton Corner—William G. W. Lewis.
Newton Upper Falls—Jonas M. Bailey.
Newton Upper Palls—Jonas M. Bailey.
Newton Upper Palls—George Presties. Newtonville—George Prentice.
Natick, First Church—Augustus F. Bailey
Second Church—Watson M. Ayres.

Second Church—Wates Saxonville—Albert Gould. Holliston—Austin F. Herrick. Hopkinton—Linus Fish. Milford-Joseph Scott. West Medway-Charles W. Wilder Mendon—Augustine Caldwell. Westboro'—Increase B. Bigelow. Marlboro'—Ichabod Marcy. Marlboro'—Ichabod Marcy.
Rock Bottom—William J. Hambleton.
Feltonville—William W. Colburn.
Sudbury—To be supplied by Philo Gorton.
James Porter, assistant Book Agent at New York.
Joseph Cummings, President Wesleyan University
member of Bromfield Street Quarterly Conference.
John W. Merrill, Professor in Bib Institute, Concord member of N. Russell St. Quarterly Conference.
Fales H. Newhall, Prof. in Wesleyan University LYNN DISTRICT.

AARON D. SARGEANT, . . . Presiding Elder Lynn, Common Street—John H. Twombly.

"St. Paul's and Nahant—B. W. Gorham

South Street—Solomon Chapin.

"Maple Street—Nathan D. George. Boston Street-Frederic Woods Swampscott—Mosely Dwight.

Charlestown, Trinity Church—C N. Smith.

"Union Church—Justin S. Barrows. Somerville—J. Henry Owen.
Cambridge, East—Wm. H. Hatch.
"Harvard Street—Henry W. W
Lowell, St. Paul's—Samuel F. Upham.
"Worthen Street—J. Oramel Peck.

" Central Church-Andrew M'Keown Watertown—Luther T. Townsend.
Wobun—Matthew M. Parkhurst.
Stoneham and South Reading—Thos. C. Potter.
North Reading—To be supplied.
Malden and Maplewood—J. W. F. Barnes, Wesley C. awyer.

Melrose—Henry Baker.

Medford—David Sherman

Saugus, East—Thomas Marcy. Cliftondale—Daniel Waite. Salèm—Loranus Crowell. Marbleheud—Bartholomew Oth South Danvers-Sandford B. Sweetser. Hamilton—To be supplied.
pswich—I. J. P. Collyer.
Newburyport, Liberty Street—La Roy S. Brewster.
Purchase Street—Jarvis A. Ames. Byfield—Oliver S. Butler. Gloucester, Elm Street—William C. High. "Riverdale—William F. Lacount. Rockport-To be supplied. Topsfleta—Flam. North Andover—Geo. E. Ch Ballardvale—John S. Day. d-Franklin

Emory Round, Missionary to North Carolina

WORCESTER DISTRICT. DANIEL DORCHESTER, . .

DANIEL DORCHESTER, Presiding
Worcester, Park Street—John H. Mansfield.
"Laurel Street—Samuel Kelley.
"Webster Square—William Penteco
Shrewsbury—Charles T. Johnson.
Grafton—To be supplied.
New England Village—Franklin Fisk.
Millbury and Sutton—Nathaniel H. Martin.
Whitinswille—William A. Braman.
Cherry Valley—George Hewes.
Oxford—Daniel E. Chapin.

Dudlew—Thomas B. Treadwall. Southbridge—Joseph W. Lewis. Charlton—Abraham M. Osgood. Spencer—M. Emory Wright. Brookfield—John Smith. East Brookfield—Miles R. Barney. West Boookfield—William M. Hubbard. North Brookfield-Edwin S. Snow Ware—William Merrill. Hardwick—Jonathan L. Esty. bardston—Chas. H. Vinton.

pleton—Chas. H. Newell.

achendon—Edward S. Best. n-Edwin S. Chase Bertin—10 be supplied:
Princetom—To be supplied.
Oakdale—Daniel Atkins.
Oakham and Rutland—To be supplied.
Athol Depot—John Capen.
South Royalston and Phillipston—Supplied by Horace W

W. G. Leonard, Chaplain in the Army; member linton Quarterly Meeting Conference.
Rodney Gage Chaplain in the Army; member of the Rodney Gage Chaplain in the Army; member of the North Prescott Quarterly Meeting Conference.

Ezra D. Winslow, Chaplain in the Navy; member of the Ware Quarterly Conference.

T. Willard Lewis, Missionary to the South.

Jonas M. Clark, Agent of Christian Commission; member of Ashburnham Quarterly Conference.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. RALPH W. ALLEN, . . . Presiding Elder (P. O. Wilbraham, Mass.) Springfield, Union Street—Nelson Statson.

"Asbury Chapel—Pliny Wood.
East Longmeadow—William Rice.
South Wilbraham—James S. Thomas.

Wilbraham—Edward Cooke.
Ludlow—William J. Pomfret.
Jenksville—Supplied by Samue
Palmer—Charles H. Hanaford. Belchertown—William Gordon. South Belchertown—Andrew Baylier Chicopee—Jeremiah L. Hanaford. e Falls—Supplied by Joseph H. Mansfield. and South Hadley Falls—John Peterson. ding Hills and Agai Westfield—Daniel Richards.

West Parish—Supplied by Jared Brackett.

Blandford-John H. Gaylord Istandford—John H. Gaylord.
North Blandford—John R. Pendell.
Chester—Edson J. Moore.
Worthington—Lorenzo A. Bosworth.
Montgomery—N. F. Stevens.
Southampton—Nathaniel Fellows.
Northampton—Charles D. Hills.
Eacthoritym—Sampul Jackson. Cummington—To be st Nathaniel J. Merrill Sneight — Franklin Furber.
Gill and Bernardston—Osmon W. Adam
South Deer field—Supplied by W. H. Sm
Lock's Village—Supplied by J. M. Hasc
North Prescott—Supplied by M. C. Chap

Pelham-John Cadwell. h Amherst and North Amherst—John John Jen—To be supplied.

Jen—To be supplied.

Jert R. Bent, Agent of U. S. Christian Commitmember of Enfield Quarterly Conference.

Ward Cooke, Principal, Lorenzo White and Thom Jood, Teachers in Wilbraham Academy; member Jibraham Quarterly Conference.

Jector Brownson, Agent American Bible Society.

Jert Robert State Christian Commission.

Jener Raymond, transferred to Rock River Conference on N. Mars, transferred to Washington Conference.

A LETTER FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL House of Delegates,
Capitol of so called Confederate States, April 4, 186;

MR EDITOR :- Seated in the Speaker's desk I on my compliments written with a confiscated pen Confederate paper. " Praise God from whom all blessin dow." Richmond is ours! The boys who have found four years to obtain it, say they have earned every brief in it, and walk the streets as if they had a perfect ried

I visited Libby Prison this morning, and had the plan ure of seeing grey uniforms behind its bars, and the on guard. A chill of horror crept over me as I paced those gloomy dungeons, black with filth, and remember that many, (and some of my own kindred and name had suffered cruel martyrdom there for the love of the flag which now waves in triumph over the public build ings of this city. We have captured more artillery than we have had time to count, and Grant and Sheridan oursuing the retreating foe. I don't know how man imes last evening I heard the following question asked 'How do you suppose Jeff. Davis feels to-night?" doubtless feels like an exile whose race of diabolical to

son is nearly run.

Gen. Ewell fired the business part of the place above two hours before our troops entered, and a large part of Main Street is in ruins. The fire is now subdued. of the citizens rejoice in the new state of things, some loo thoughtful, and others decidedly crest-fallen. The only public service I have held here was as I came along. entered a church, and from the pulpit announced the text "Break every yoke and let the oppressed go free," and colored man in the gallery took off his hat and swung and shouted "Amen!"

It seems like a dream, Doctor, but we have slept onnight since we came here, and have seen the sun rise this morning upon the fallen throne of the proud slave of garchs; and you may rely upon it that my story is a dessed, GLORIOUS verity, and you may come to Richmond and test it with perfect safety. Let the nation give the glory to the God by whom "kings reign and princes of cree justice," and may our Te Deums be coupled with the high and holy resolve, that the men who have conspired against our liberties and drenched the land with blood shall be subjugated or driven from the land of which the J. W. ADAMS Chaplain 2d N. H. Vols.

"OUR OWN" VETERAN ON HOSPITAL

MR. EDITOR :- I was assigned to the Veteran Reserv Corps in Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, in com. pany with 120 other disabled men, and we were trans ported to this place on the 29th of last January. On arriving here we were divided into two companies, as numbered respectively the 118th and 119th Cos. 2 Batt , V. R. C. The former company was assigned by duty in this hospital, and the latter to St. John's College Hospital, in this town. Our duties are various, and consist of guard duty, escort to bury the dead, etc, and fact anything which we are able to do. We are quarterin large tents, and are quite comfortably situated, beside having very good food. Every man in this company having been disabled by wounds received in battle, and the major ity of the men are veterans, having re-enlisted into service; so you perceive that this company need not ashamed to wear the "blue jackets." This hospital. charge of Dr. Vanderkieft, comprises what used to be the Naval Academy, and is very well laid out and very convenient for the reception and occupation of patients, wh are mostly paroled and exchanged prisoners from Sout ern prisons. Boat loads of them arrive every day, and their condition is most wretched and horrible. Upon being received into our hands, they are furnished wit woolen blankets; and these, in many cases, are about the only covering they have to their emaciated, feeble hodie when they arrive here. A great many, who have just strength sufficient to carry them, bring with them various rophies from the Southern prisons, mostly of their own manufacture, such as walking sticks, cut out in differe shapes, wooden cups, spoons, etc., rebel currency, and numerous other articles. Many of them also bring large quantities of tobacco, which they dispose of very readily

Those able to walk are at once conducted to barracks in the town, where they are amply provided for. The are corveyed to this hospital, and also to St. John's Ho pital, in town, where they immediately receive a good bath and clean clothes, and as soon as they have gained sufficient strength, receive two months' pay, their commutation money, and a furlough of thirty days, and are sent home to enjoy a brief but happy season with their The mortality among the patients here is, on an aver age, about eight a day. Where so many die, it becomes necessary to bury a number at once; and funeral services

are often performed over the remains of twenty or thirty dead heroes, and sometimes more. Yesterday we buried forty, requiring nine ambulances to convey them to the cemetery, which is a short distance out of town. Num ers die and are buried here of whom nothing is known they being unable to give the necessary information before their death. The word "Unknown" is inscribed on their head-boards.

The chaplains here are Rev. Messrs. Henries and Sloan, the former from Maine. Both are highly respected and beloved for their unceasing efforts in beha f our sick and suffering soldiers.

We have also a large and interesting library connected with this hospital, filled with useful and instructive books also a reading room, in which files of all the prominen papers in the country may be found, both weekly an laily. The familiar countenance of old Zion's Herald, am happy to say, appears here weekly, and looks as neat as ever. It always receives a careful perusal from me

During the past two or three weeks large numbers of paroled and exchanged Union officers have arrived here from Southern prisons, and as fast as they could obtain leave of absence, they have been sent home, to make room for fresh arrivals. As a general thing, they looked much better on their arrival than the privates, indicating that their sufferings had not been so great, though seven of them have informed me that they received poorer and scantier rations from the rebels than the privates, and ha only this advantage over the latter, that they were not as crowded, having more room to move about.

A few days ago I had the pleasure of shaking by the hand Lieut. Gove, of my old regiment, the 3d Mass. Car alry, who arrived here a week ago from a captivity of sixteen months, being wounded and captured in an ambisin the rear of Port Hudson, in November, 1863. ooked as well as could be expected, and of course was verjoyed to find himself once more under the protection the glorious old flag for which he had fought and sa ered so long. He is one of the best and bravest office the service, and will undoubtodly, if his life and health are spared, do our country good service yet. During h captivity he was in various prisons of the Confederacy nd almost succeeded in making his escape twice, but was ecaptured both times. His treatment at the hands of the rebels, in common with the rest of the officers, was very severe and cruel. They stripped him entirely of all his clothes, and substituting therefor rebel rags, and robbe at present awaiting his leave of absence, and no doubt will be highly pleased to get home once more. He resides is

Annapolis is a small, dirty looking town, very und tractive in appearance. The streets are very muddy in rainy weather. The majority of the population appear to e negroes, many of whom are in the government service n the various hospitals, Quartermaster and Commissary This hospital is to be cleaned out during the coming mmer, and put in condition to receive again the Naval

udents. Another hospital is to be built on the Severa

River a short distance from here, which will probably re eive the patients from this place. WM. L. SCHMALHOF, 18th Co., V. R. C., Naval School Hospital, Annapolis

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES Rev. N. Webb, of Woolwich, Me., wishes us to state hat the revival in the Congregational Church there was in no way connected with or consequent upon the revival in the Methodist Church, but was in another part of the town, and wholly independent of the Methodist reviva

REV. C. F. ALLEN was surprised on the evening March 27, at a social gathering from the Chenut Sired. Church in Portand, Me., by a donation of \$275. A best tiful silver fruit dish was presented at the same time of Mrs. Allen.

THE METHODIST CHURCH in Marlow have made their pastor, A. P. Hatch, a donation of \$110. REV. W. J. HAMBLETON was surprised by a from his friends at Quincy Point, March 27, who, have spent a pleasant evening, left valuable presents in mo and other things. REV. G. W. MANSFIELD and Wife received March?

very agreeable surprise of \$150, from the Mingham Church. This, together with \$215 previewed, makes the gift of the year \$365. REV. T. J. ARBOTT and Wife, of Southbridge, Manager of

received from their parishioners a visit and a donation of the 27th ult, who bestowed an elegant Bible and money to the amount of \$50, making with previous gifts of \$10.

REV. J. B. WASHBURN, received from his friends in Falmouth, Mass., a donation of \$95, mostly cash.

R L. Collier, who has preached three years at the ash Avenue Church in Chicago, Ill, has been transfrom the Rock River to the New Jersey Conferand stationed at one of the Methodist churches in runswick, N J.. He is succeeded in his former h by Rev. R. M. Hatfield.

e Rev. Albion Fellows, of Indiana Conference, died reh 2, in the 38th year of his age, and the 11th of istry. He was born in Sandwich, N. H., whence nily removed West about thirty years ago. William Engel, assistant to Dr. Nast in the edi-

p of the Christian Apologist, and other German pubis, died at Cincinnati on Tuesday, March 21, Charles Starr, of Oneida Conference, was one

victims of the fearful railroad disaster which ocnear Oriskany, N. Y., on Thursday, March 23 pears to have been killed instantly, as he was found mmediately after the accident. The papers state he was on his way East to attend the funeral of his . George B. Day, of Newark Conference, has with-

from the Methodist Church and become a pastor Congregational church.

Grier, who was a wealthy Union citizen of Richwhen the rebellion broke out, but who refused to re of secession, is appointed postmaster of that city. m a private letter we learn that Rev. Calvin Fairwho was for fifteen years in the Kentucky Penitens now at Williamsburg, Mass., and that he will tor and Charlestown between the 20th of April he 15th of May. The exact time will be duly

fractured his jaw and his arm above the elbow doing well.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

From the War. INIA.—After the breaking through of Gen. Lee's nd the destruction of the Southside Railroad, Lee phed to Davis, at 3 P. M, on Sunday, that he was back and must evacuate. The dispatch was read churches, when the leaders of the rebellion immedi prepared for a hasty flight. Davis left at 7 P. M. members of Congress escaped. The 9th corps ession of Petersburg Monday morning, April 3 light. The forces of the rebel Gen. Ewell left nd early on Monday morning, having first set the on fire. Gen. Weitzel, commanding the 24th corps troops, which were stationed north of the James. Richmond, learned at 3 o'clock on Monday tha ond was evacuated. He immediately sent Major Graves, of his staff, and Major A. H. Stevens, of Massachusetts Cavalry, with 40 men to investi got within the rebel lines when they were met by yo. Mayor of the city, accompanied by other rebel es, who surrendered the city to the United States. Weitzel's forces entered the city at 8 o'clock, and ced fighting the devouring flames. Millions of will not cover the loss by fire, nearly all the busiion of the city having been burned, although but ings were destroyed. Gen. Breckenridge remonagainst exploding the magazine by which many vere lost, including nearly every inmate of the alms ch was applied, and awoke in eternity. The rebel ads were also exploded, except an unfinished one. oth bridges across the James were destroyed. Gen. out 150 cars. The Tredegar Works were unharmed machinery is there. Libby Prison and Castle ler also escaped the fire, and are filled with rebel s of war. " Most of the editors have fled. Gen. el captured in Richmond 1000 well prisoners, and rebel wounded were found in the hospitals. The

Gen. Hill was killed on Sunday. pedoes were thickly strewn over the ground of the ine of defenses around the city, marked with little for the safety of the rebels, but which they neglected ove in their hasty flight, and thus saved many of es of our men when marching into Richmond. Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among opulation; the rich as well as the poor are destitute The inhabitants now number about 20,000, half m of African descent. The rebels hurried all the prisoners down the James on Sunday, for exe, and such was their haste that in many cases many m were not even paroled; 500 out of 700 on board

n. Grant ceased not to pursue the discomfited enemy, at 3 o'clock P. M. he was 10 miles west of Peterswhere he wrote a dispatch stating that the majority ir arms had been thrown away by the remnant of s army, that the country was full of stragglers, and the line of retreat was marked with artillery, ammunt 1800 prisoners had been gathered in, mostly by

Monday, April 4, President Lincoln went to Richmond. d his reception is described as enthusiastic. His joy increased on the following day by the stirring news the pursuing army. Gen. Grant was at Nottoway rt House, on Tuesday, with the left wing of the army, Sheridan, leading the advance of the right was on the ville Railroad, southwest of Amelia Court House on enday night, and that he was ahead of Lee, the latter d to Gen. Meade to hasten up, and they would capture disperse the whole of Lee's army. Grant's position at oway Court House was 40 miles west of Petersburg the Southside Railroad; Sheridan's position was at 12 miles north of Grant, and Lee was north of idan and a little in the rear. Gen. Grant said that nded and captured, would not probably reach 7,000 whom from 1.500 to 2.000 were captured, and many slightly wounded. Our captures are estimated a

Wednesday, April 5, Gen. Sheridan was at Jetter le, on the Danville Railroad, 8 miles from Amelia. In morning a brigade of his cavalry captured five pieces some prisoners. He was confident that the rebel ny could not escape if proper exertion was made, and n of Lee's army, and requesing his presence. Gen. Grant received the dispatch on Thursday after n, while on his way to Burkesville Junction, and im-

itely started to join Sheridan. On Thursday the enemy came to a stand about six beyond and northwest of Burkesville Junction ir position was at the junction of the county road which they were retreating, with the Lynchburg Rail-, with Sailors' Creek in their front. Skirmishing previously taken place, in which Sheridan's cavalry he 2d and 6th corps of the Army of the Potoma part. Sheidan's cavalry and the 6th corps attacked the afternoon in his new position, routed him, cap-Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Bulton, Corse, DeBarr Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, fourtee of artillery with caissons and a large number ns. A few minutes before midnight the cavalr still pursuing the disorganized remnant of the Army rthern Virginia. It is reported that Gen. Hancock narching up the Shenandoah Valley, where he wil n a position to meet the remnant that may escape the ing army and attempt to flee toward West Virginia.

ORTH CAROLINA -Gen. Sherman reached Gold March 30, from his visit to Gen. Grant. The ene was supposed to be located between Goldsboro' and

ald a portion of the rebel army succeed in passing th of our forces and march toward Danville, it

ght that Sheridan would again bring them to a stand

The latest advices from Newbern indicate that She is now on the move. He had ordered the steamers len with stores to return to Fortress Monroe and await ther orders. The rebels in North Carolina believed ril 3. that Sherman was about to move north and join

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI .- The attack on Moch 18, for the purpose of marching 60 miles west and vited to deliver a public address on the occasion. riking Blakely, on the Tombigbee River 40 miles above bile, and so cutting off the enemy's retreat. Gen. cele reached Blakely with a loss of not more than 50 led and 200 or 300 wounded. In addition to these ops, a mounted force consisting of five divisions, all er the command of Maj. Gen. Wilson, left Gen. homas' army, previous to March 24, starting southward m the vicinity of the Tennessee River in Northern Alma; and, March 28, the rebel papers of Montgomery, Ala, stated that a Yankee raiding party had destroyed a and train 20 miles below the city, that another train had collided with the wreck, that the Yankees continued

THE SAVANNAH COTTON -Mr. Draper, who was sent Savannah by the government to look after the cotton captured there, secured 38,500 bales, most of which be longed to the Confederate Government. Bogus claims were made to some of the cotton, by persons who entered the warehouses, erased the mark of the Confederates, and substituted the names of individuals, in some cases the names of dead men. It is needless to say that such claims were not recognized, but the warehouses were closed to he intruders. Mr. Draper says the people still cling to the idea that they are a race superior to the Northerners, but that in consequence of the superior military power o the United States they are forced to submit to their infe-

REJOICING .- The ringing of bells, firing cannon, burnng fireworks, illuminating buildings, and holding religious and other meetings, were some of the ways in which the people gave vent to their joy at the capture, the disenallment of Richmond. A meeting was held at Fancuil Hall, in this city, April 5. Among the distinguished men who addressed it, were Senator Wilson and Frederick Douglass. The distinguished colored orator referred to the fact that in the hour of our trouble, in the past as well as the present, his race had been called "citizens." Now he believed that their citizenship would be permanently recognized. He said :

recognized. He said:

"I tell you, the negro is coming up—he is rising—rising. (Laughter and applause.) Why, only a little while ago we were the Lazaruses of the South; the Dives of the South was the slaveholder; and how singular it is that we have here another illustration of that Scripture. Once there was a certain rich man who fared sumptuously every day, and was arrayed in purple and fine linen. He came North, clothed in silk and in satin, and shining with gold, and his breast sparkling with diamonds—his table loaded with the good things of this world. And a certain Lazarus sat at his gate, desiring the crumbs that fell from his table. Such was the record. But now a change has taken place. That rich man is lifting up his eyes in torments table. Such was the record. But now a change has taken place. That rich man is lifting up his eyes in torments down there (tremendous applause), and seeing Lazarus afar off, in Abraham's bosom (tumultuous laughter and applause), is all the time calling on Father Abraham to send Lazarus back. But Father Abraham says, "If they hear not Grant nor Sherman, neither will they be persuaded though I send Lazarus unto them."

The Departments at Washington were illumin Over the entrance to the Treasury Department was a trans parency bearing an immense representation of a ten dollar interest bearing note, over which is the motto, "U. S. Greenbacks and U. S., Grant; Grant gives the Greenbacks metallic ring." The War Department had these words, 'The Union-it must be preserved." Beneath was the word "Richmond." Over the Library of the Capitol was transparency on which was inscribed in colored letters, This is the Lord's doings. It is marvelous in our eyes. The Secretary of War made a speech to an immense crowd, in which he said thanks were due to our President, our officers, and our gallant army and navy, and exhorted to humble thanksgiving to Divine Providence for his care, and prayer for divine guidance. Mr. Seward also spoke. The following significant sentence closed his remarks: Peace and good will to all mankind, and no interference n our affairs by any one!" The foreign ministers promptly called at the Department of State to express their congratulations. The first who called was the Austrian minter, Count Wydenbruck, then the Consul General of Switzerland, and then the Swedish minister, Baron Wel-

THE FRENCH AND SONORA.—The Democratic Press San Francisco, which seems to have had the confidence of Gwin's agents, and been encouraging immigration to Mexico under his auspices, disregards the denials which come from Europe as to Gwin's colonization scheme, and says: "The arrangements between Gwin and the Emperors of France and Mexico, which we published in January, came to us direct from the city of Mexico, under the indorsement of the Marquis of Montholon, the French Minister, and the sign manual of Maximilian the Emperor, through the agents accredited of both powers." It is stated that he has not been created Duke, nor is the territory ceded to the French, the resources only being pledged for French indemnity, and Gwin is invested with plenary powers to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the Mexican government, but nothing in these powers shall be construed to prejudice any of the claims of the Empire or of any particular State. Gwin left Ha vana for France on the 11th of February, and he expects to be in Sonora, accompanied by Marshal Bazine and French troops, by the middle of May.

JUDICIAL DECISION -A Louisiana lady had some otton seized by authority of the United States. It was claimed that the lady was loval, and therefore her cotton was not a subject of confiscation. Chief Justice Chase character and dispositions of individual inhabitants of the enemy's territory. The law was that all the people of each State or district in insurrection against the United States must be regarded as enemies, until by the action o the Legislature and the Executive or otherwise that rela on, burned or charred wagons, caissons, etc., and that tion is thoroughly and permanently changed. This settles the question in respect to all property seized in States in rebellion; it also establishes the status of all residents in insurrectionary States as enemies.

A FREE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.-A gen tleman whose name is withheld has appropriated the mu nificent sum of \$100,000 for the establishment of a School Ord, of the army of the James, and he reported that the inhabitants of the city and county of Worcester, on condition that the citizens shall furnish the means for pur chasing a lot of ground and erecting suitable buildings 27, and Deacon Washburn generously offered to erect and equip a building for mechanical purposes, at an expense not exceeding \$10,000. It is calculated that \$50,000 ad ditional will be required to comply with the condition Of this sum \$12,000 in cash has already been subscribed besides valuable offers of land in different parts of the city. It is understood that the institution will afford in struction to persons intending to enter upon practical life such as manufacturers, farmers, mechanics, or to pursu various branches of commercial business.

Secretary Seward offers \$1,000 reward for the arrest after conviction, of any raider who has crossed the borders or entered any port of the United States. This, of course, applies to any of the St. Albans' raiders, whom the Car adian judges refuse to remand, and who may be set a

The mate of a British vessel lying in a port of Washington Territory refused to surrender the command to a new captain sent out by the owners. The Governor Vancouver's Island asked, through the commander of British cruiser, authority to seize the vessel. Governor Evans declined to permit her seizure, saying he was not authorized to allow foreign vessels to seize a ship in the waters of the United States, and it would be an insult to

Fast Day in Maine will be April 20.

The steamer Gen. Lyon, with 560 souls on board tool fire off Cape Hatteras, March 31, during a gale, and owing to the fierce breakers and the impossibility of quenching the flames, only about 60 lives were saved. A number of soldiers and over 50 women and children were among the lost.

Military and Naval. Under a provision of the enrollment act, by an order of Provost Marshal Fry, associations are authorized for the purpose of securing substitutes. When a member of the sociation is drafted, the first recruit on the list procured by them takes the place of the drafted man; the second drafted man is relieved by the second recruit, etc. Recruits furnished by associations and taken as substitutes for drafted men who are members of the association, will be credited at the time of muster-in to the sub-districts to which the association belongs.

The trials of the bounty brokers, John Devlin, James Devlin, and John Cahill, for frauds, have resulted in their being sentenced respectively to ten, seven, and five years in the penitentiary; the two first also pay a heavy fine Many other similar cases will follow.

Major Gen. John Gibbon is, by direction of the Presi dent, assigned to the command of the 24th army corps. The 19th army corps, commanded by General Emory has been discontinued, and its commander ordered to re port to Gen. Hancock.

The President has ordered Brevet Major General An by the army and navy commenced March 30. Gens. derson to raise over Fort Sumter at noon on the 14th of inger and Smith were there, under the leadership of April the same United States flag that floated over it at Canby. In addition to this direct attack on the dee city, formidable flanking movements were one hundred guns, and that suitable military ceremonies progress. Gen. Steele's corps left Pensacola, Fla., be performed; also that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher be it

Political.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The State and Congre sional election of Connecticut took place April 3, and Gov. Buckingham, the Union candidate, was re elected by about 10,800 majority. All the Union Congressmen are elected; all the senators and nearly all the representatives to the Legislature. There is a great Union gain over las year: in Hartford County alone it is 1.164.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION .- Gov. Smith was re-cle April 5, receiving a majority in every town in the State, The village of Mitchellville, S. C., by General Order outh and destroyed other trains below Greenville, 48 was to choose for its government a recorder, marshal and es below the city. Assuming this to be Gen. Wilson's councilmen. Only freedmen were to vote, and the tickets mn, he had then about 100 miles to march to join nominated are of the same class. This is one of the re-

orcement of Law reported a bill, April 5, to establish a Metropolitan Police for the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Charlestown and Roxbury, which shall be rganized as a Police District for the purpose. The conommissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, and its mbers must be qualified voters in one of the cities med, and shall hold office during good behavior. The poce may be detailed for services elsewhere, to have prece dence and control of local police, and are subject to the rder of the Governor for the preservation of peace and the execution of the laws. It shall be their especial duty to endeavor to suppress liquor shops, gambling place and houses of ill fame.

Foreign.

ENGLAND .- Mr. Bright, speaking in the House of Comons in reference to the tone of the Times toward the United States said: " The course it took indicated its wish to cover its own confusion." "Surely," he continue after four years of uninterrupted publication of lies with egard to America, it has done much to destroy its influnce upon foreign questions forever."—The Daily News ays President Lincoln's Inaugural Address is humane, dest and firm in tone. English papers quote the onfederate Cotton loan at 36. Less than a year ago it od at 86, and two months ago its price was 56. - The cision given by the Privy Council in Bishop Colenso's se pronounces his removal from the Bishopric by the ishop of Capetown null and void, that power resting vith the Queen.

SPAIN.—The editors of 22 Madrid journals have pro ted against the new law in reference to the press. ROME.—The French Government is requested not rithdraw at present any division of the French army nov ationed in Rome, as otherwise it would be impossible t

CANADA EAST .- March 23, Judge Smith released the t. Albans' raiders on the ground that they were lawful

paranty the maintenance of public order.

each of neutrality. state that the Republic is free from tumult, and the new vernment is quietly organizing. Gen. F. De Rojas has een elected President, and nine eminent Dominican ven of them Generals in the army, have been appoin his Cabinet. Among them is Antonio Polanco, brothe the ex-President. A "Sovereign Constituent Con gress," consisting of nine representatives from each comnune, has been called and was to have convened at San iago Calleros.

Items. Gen. Grant sent to Washington twenty-two rebel mail egs, which were found in the Petersburg Post Office They were United States bags with United States locks. A fire occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 3, in which wenty firemen were precipitated into the ruins of a burnng building, by the falling of the roof, and six or eight of

James Redpath, writing March 26, says he has collected bout 3,000 white and black children in the school houses Charleston, S. C., and 80 teachers are teaching them without distinction of color.

The oil wells in Burmah, it is estimated, have been ielding their present supply of eight hundred thousand luring that period to about eighty million barrels English asure; these, if arranged as previously stated would orm a continuous line of oil barrels twenty-seven thouand three hundred miles long. Oil wells also exist in ersia, and it is said have lately been discovered near the See of Azof, while on the Island of Samos they existed ive hundred years before the Christian era.

Speaking of the antiquity of the topic, "the weather." nd the remoteness of time when people wrote about it he Picayune says; "When the dove, the original newsarrier, fetched into the ark the first number of The Ararat Olive Branch, the very first items of news upon which he eye of Noah fell was a weather paragraph, notifying him and his family that the forty-day storm was over, and hat they could once more venture out of doors."

Several fine colors are produced from the residuum troleum. One is a bright and fixed cerulean blue, and is called the Humboldt color. Another delicate color is a light blue called "azuline;" the popular "magenta," is now produced from petroleum. A fourth called "roseine" is in course of experiment. These colors are obtained by dropping oil, in a certain state, into the water. by which the most beautiful hues are brought out.

lowed by an outbreak of Stromboli. Letters from Sic. announce that symptoms of activity in that volcano have appeared, as already colums of smoke, furrowed

The official report of the treasurer of the Sanitary Fair Philadelphia announces the net proceeds at \$1.035.398.

ude far exceeding anything of the kind ever undertaken in the territory before, for the two-fold purpose of irrigation and navigation. Starting near the boundaries of Utah and Salt Lake Counties, it will wind its way along the eastern side of the valley, watering the land on its arse, including a very considerable tract yet unbrokens and reaching its terminus in the city, its entire length being over thirty-two miles. This remarkable people will esently need a graver historian than Artemas Ward.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to April 8. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to April 8.

J W Adams. D Bradbury—G D Boynton—W McK Bray.
Carter—Abbie E Craff—J W Coolidge—E F Clark, J W
ay (81c pays to Jan '66). S 4 Earle. E N Harris. O H Jaser (your \$'2.00 letter probably lost). S G Kellogg. N G
ippitt—W W Lothrop. W W Marsh—I Marey. E Parker—
D Perkins—A Plumer (yes)—A W Pottle. W J Robinson—
P Roberts. S M Sweeting—N S Spaulding—P B Stiness Jr
C E Springer—B R Stiles—N Smith P M—E Scott—R Sanerson—Mary H Story. G L Thompson. D Wells.

Lotters Received from April 1 to April 8.

J M Arnold 2—J W H Ames—A P Aiken—J Bond—W L Brown—E C Bass—J H Bonney—C Bigelow—S C Brown—J E Baxter—B K Bosworth—T Bishop—A Boothby—G D Boynton—I Calderwood—J E Chase—O M Cousens—G W Carr—H H Colburn—M T Cilley—M P Coburn—M B Cummings—G M Clark—Carlton & Porter—F A Colcord—N Chapman—N C Clifford—M Curtis—E K Colby—C Dewey—T Davis—A Doane—J Dyer—L D Davis—A W Doane—L L Eastman—J Enright—D E Eddy—F W Eaton—B F Eldridge—W J Fleming—J W Guernsey—J Goodsoe—M H Gilman—L Howard—J M Hutchinson—I W Hall—J Hague—A Hale—W Hall—H W Hallet—T S Hague—A Hale—W Hall—H W Hallet—T S Hague—A Hale—W Hall—H W Hallet—T S Hague—A Hale—W Hall—H W Hallet—L G S Haguer—J K Nowles—S G Kellogg—M J Lawson—A R Lunt—W W Lotthron—J V Lovett—E Loomis—G W Lewis—C L Loring—B F Livingston—J H Mason—W D Malcom—D B McRuzie—J H M Clarty—J H Nickerson—A J Nickerson—Thos Turner Odell—H Parsons—C A Plumer—D Palmer—F H Putnam—A Plumer—J N Pomeroy—J Randail—P Rowell—A C Reynolds—W N Richardson—L Rich—G B Reynolds—S N Russell—J Robbins—A Randall—S D Rockwell—W C Robie—D B Randail 2—S Reed—E Robbins—A B Smart—D J Smith—Geo M Smith—U Spaulding—W H Strout—A J Smail—C Stokes—M Spencer—E B Shattuck—R Sanderson—J P Smith—W Turkington—M J Talbot—A C Taylor—G E Taylor—J M Thorp—P Townsend—A Ulmer—J N Upham—J Veazey—G G Winslow—C J Wallace—C Wolord—A Worcester—Wilmarth & Nichols—E Ware—L J Wheeler—J M Worcester—J L & CA Webster—A S Weed—O Wilson—O B Woods. Letters Received from April 1 to April 8.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. The Army Committee of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following do-nations, all of which have been forwarded through the chan-less of the U. S. Christian Commission to their proper

an Commission in New England.
The Commission has constant need of money, stores, and elegates. Will every church in New England hold a prayer neeting for the country on the fourth Sabbath evening of each nonth, and take a collection for the Christian Commission? thus a large sum of money will be raised, and the blessing of fold be obtsined for our land.
A Ladies? Christian Commission, in each town, will also ather up considerable money, and secure large contributions f stores. f stores.
Union meetings, addressed by delegates, will assist much.
All who desire to go as delegates, who wish for speakers to
ddress meetings, may write to CHARLES DEMOND, 91
Yashington Street, Boston. Let every patriot and Christian who shall see this, do wha Let every patriot and Christian who shall see this, do what he can to accure the above named agencies, remembering that he ean thus not only send bodily comforts to the noble men who are suffering in his behalf, but also help to lead them to Christ, who died for us all.

While our country is engaged in this terrible strife, every true man, woman and child, will rejoice to enlist for the war in such a work as he may do for his country and his God. Warm blankets, shirts, drawers, quilts, vests, brandy, wine, condensed milk and food, dried apples, etc., are urgently meeded. Moncy should always be sent to JOSEPH STORY, Treasurer Army Committee, 112 Tremont Street.

Please send list of contents of boxes, where from, and donor's name.

L. P. ROWLAND, JR., Agent.
Rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, 5 Tremont Temple.

Marriages.

In Medford, April 2, bv Rev. Henry M. Lond, Mr. Andrew B. Osgood to Misa Harriet E. Gardiner, both of Charlestown. In Natick, April 5, by Rev. W. M. Ayres, Mr. George H. Shafford, of Ludlow, Vt., to Miss Caroline A. Howe, of N., in Lynn, April 5, by Rev. S. Kelley, Mr. Slian Fuller, of San Francisco, California, to Misa Hannah Maria Twomey, of

The Massachusetts Senate Committee on the Better | In Deer Isle, Me., Feb. 20, by Rev. Abraham Plumer, Mr. Amaziah Billings, of Sedgwick, to Miss Sylvia Small of Deer Isle.

In Husson, N. H., March 23, by Rev. B. W. Chase, Mr. Luther Read, of Merrimack, N. H., 10 Miss Martha J. Fuller, of H.; also, by the same, March 28, Mr. Alfred M. Hills, of Lowell, Mass., 10 Miss Mary A. Underwood, of H. In Great Falls, N. H., March 16, by Rev. C. Young, Mr. George S. Winn to Miss Ellen F. Wentworth.

In Grass Valley, Nevada Co., California, by Rev. H. H. Hartwell, Oct. 10th, Mr. E. Frank Morre to Miss Abble Robinson; Dec. 22, Mr. James Doldge to Miss Mary Ellen Vincent; Dec. 29, Mr. James T. Vinican to Miss Angelina Oborn; Jan. 10, Mr. N. C. Hall to Miss L. L. Smith, all of Grass Valley.

Special Hotices.

EASTERN ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

New Hampshire, at Dover, April 12—Bishop Ames.

New York, at 43d Street, N. Y., April 19—Bishop Si

Maine, at Hallowell, May 3-Bishop Clark, POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. W. Livesey, E. Greenwich, R. I. Rev. J. M. Worcester, Norwich, Conn.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

25, evening; Antin America, 25, or February 30, F. M.; Korin Amerat, 30, evening; Leyden, 8, Silelburne Falls, 10; Buckland, 11; Charlemont, 13, 14 Heath, 14, P. M.; Coleraine, 14. evening; Ludlow, 20, 21 Jenksville, 21, P. M.; South Wilbraham, 21, evening; Wilbraham, 21, exening; Wilbraham, 21, exening; Wilblamsburg, 27, 28; Northampton, 28, P. M.; Kasthampton, 28, evening.

June—Chester, 3, 4; North Blandford, 4, P. M.; Blandford, 4, 5; P. M.; Worthington, 5; Montgomery, 6; Southampton 10, 1t; Westfield, 1t, P. M.; West Parish, 11, evening; South Wick, 17, 18; Feeding Hills, 18, P. M.; Abury, 18, evening Chicopee, 24, 25; Chicopee Falls, 25, P. M.; Holyoke, 25

Pyncheon Street, 1, 2; Union, 2, P. M.; East Long, 2, 7, evening.
R. W. ALLEN. THE TREMONT STREET M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL will give an Exhibition at their church on the evening of Fast Day, commencing at 71 o'clock. Exercises will consist of Singing, Recitations and Dialogues. Tokets 25 cents; to be had at the door of the church on the evening of Exhibition. VERMONT CONFERENCE.—Notice is hereby given that rrangements have been made with the Officers of the Central and Passumpsic Railroads to pass all, attending the Conference, over these roads on paying full fare one way. Return ertificates furnished by secretaries of Conference.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—The candidates for examination in the Third Year's Studies will meet the Committee at the M. E. Church in Hampden, May 16, (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. J. ROBINSON. NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Examination and closing Exercises of Spring Term, April 24, 25, 26.
May 4. Summer Torm begins.
Newbury, Vt., April 6.

Newbury, Vt., April 8.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Treasury of the Christian Commission to-day is empty. Nearly three hundred delegates are now in the field, giving their time and labors to the care of the wounded, to cheering the well, and to preaching the gospel to all.

In one hundred and forty chapel tents our soldiers now assemble daily to read the publications furnished by the Commission, or to write letters to loved ones at home, and every night in the week, and three times on Sabbath, most of them are crowded with earnest worshipers, many of whom rise to ask prayer, and profess their design to lead Christian lives. Sixty additional tents are urgently demanded.

The Spring campaign has already opened, The delegates of the Commission are even now nursing the wounded from Dabuey's Mill and Hatcher's Run; and at any moment we must be prepared for a general engagement, and an outlay of a hundred thousand dollars for battle-field stores.

Shall this work be stopped? Shall these delegates be recalled, or shall they still visit the battle-field and the hospital, and with kind words and gentle hands distribute the gifts of a generous geople to the noble men bleeding and dying for their native land? Shall the men who fight with Sherman and Grant be neglected?

The Commission has no funds in bank, no capital invested. It has ever relied, it still relies upon the spontaneous gifts of those who love God and the country. To such we now appeal for immediate help.

Will every returned delegate at once appoint and address meetings in his own locality, tell what he has seen and heard in the army, and receive and forward the offerings of Christian patriotian?

To the Ladles' Aid Societies and Christian Commissions we constituted the second and the country of the commissions we can be a seen and contract the second contractions.

To the Ladies' Aid Societies and Christian Commi work?
Forward the amount as soon as possible to Charles Demond, Edward S. Tobey or Joseph Story, Boston. or to the Treasurer, Mr. Jeseph Patterson, at the Western Bank, Philadelphia.

Chairman Christian Commission,
March 1.

11 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. At market for the current week: Cattle, 1069; Sheep and Lambs, 5,309; Number of Western Cattle, 485; Eastern Cattle, 178; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 594. Cattle

left over from last week 06; Swine, 263. PRICES-Beef Cattle-Extra \$15.00 @ 16.00; first quality ed Beef.)

Hides—8j @ 9c per B. Tallow—9 @ 9jc P B.

Lamb Skins—2.00 @ \$2.50. Sheep Skins—2.00 @ \$2.50.

Calf Skins—16 @ 17c P B. Trade is dull and prices fincts

The quality of Beeves at market is better upon an average than has been in before in any one market for several months. The demand has been very fair, and prices remain unchanged from our last quotations. The trains got in in good seas yesterday, and most of the Western Cattle were sold befo night. There were several very fine lots of Cattle fro faine, and the Western Cattle were much better than ha

son of the year.

Working Oxen-There is a good supply at market. We Milch Cows - Sales ordinary \$35 @ 60; extra \$70 @ 100.

the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—There has been a large supply for the week. Sales of lots at 5, 6, 64, 7 @ 8c P B, for sheared ones, and 9, 94, 10, 104 @ 12c P B for wooled Sheep, in fair demand.

Swine—Lots to peddle are selling at 14c V B; retail, at 18

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. VEGETABLES. PROVISIONS-# B. VEGETABLES.

45 Dandelions, \(\psi \) peck, \(\phi \)

40 Rhubarb, \(\psi \) b, \(\phi \)

35 Cucumbers, each, \(\phi \)

36 WB, \(\phi \)

40 Hubbard Squashes, \(\phi \)

40 Hubbard Squashes, \(\phi \)

40 Hubbard Squashes, \(\phi \)

50 Sweet Potatoes, \(\phi \), \(\phi \)

50 Sweet Potatoes, \(\phi \), \(\phi \)

22 Carrots, \(\phi \) peck, \(\phi \)

22 Turnips \(\phi \) peck, \(\phi \)

25 Cauliflower, each, \(\phi \)

50 Rects, \(\phi \) peck, \(\phi \) WHOLSESALE PRICE.

ass price, 00 00 @25 00 | Seed, bush, 20 00 @0 00 | Family Seef, bbl, 30 @32 00 | Family Seef, 30 @30 00 Eggs, 100 doz, 25 500 00

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
Potatoes—Jackson Whites, 4 bbl, 2 50 g 3 00

Hubbard Squashes, 4 bton, 6 000 00

Cramberzies, 4 bbl, 6 g 00 00

Cramberzies, 6 00 60 00

Cramberzies, 6 00 60 00

Marrow Squashes, 4 50 n, 6 000 00

Cramberzies, 6 00 60 00

Middlings, 00 00 60 00 HAY. HIDES AND SKINS Mid. to good mid. 35
Middling fair. 8
Dlands and Floridas—
Ordinary

GRASS SEED. 5 75 @ 6 00 Bark Tan Sumac do Fowl Meadow, # bush, 4 50 @ 5 00

R. I. Bent Grass. # 50 @ 3 50

Millet, # bush, 0 00 @ 0 00

Rye, # bush, 2 50 @ 2 75

Wheat, # bush, 2 50 @ 2 75 Business Aotices.

CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS AT \$2,-Ar xcellent assortment, comprising new and choice styles o hese fivorite and desirable goods, selling for a few days only at the above low price to close. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co., 47 and 49 Summer Street. 2t. April 12.

WE understand Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co. have been so ortunate as to purchase the trade-mark recipe for manufacturing and good will of Dr. Townsley's Indian Tooth medy in the hands of druggists and dealers of family medicines that all may have the benefit of its curative virues.

TO CURE ENFEEBLED DIGESTION AND WANT OF APPR TITE.—Add one table-spoonfull of Dr. T. B. TALBOT's
MEDICATED FIRE APPLE CIDER to a tumbler of cold water
and take the last thing before you retire, and the first thing
after you rise in the morning.

For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, 64, 65
66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 71 Washington Street, New York.

April 12.

preventives from a recurrence or in establishing a permanent cure of these periodical fits, whether arising from a piethoric or enfeebled constitution, Holloway's Pills have been emi-nently successful in every instance — For Apoplexy and Rush ently successful in every instance For Apoplex f Blood to the Brain, they are the only antidote. Dr. HALL'S BALSAM,-This popular and truly valuable

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-Epilepsy or Falling Sic

y all who are troubled with any disease of the Throat or

We are gratified in knowing that the virtues of DR. MOTT' We are grained in knowing that the virtues of Dr. MOTT's EGETABLE LIVEE PILLS are becoming known by the ommunity. These Pills are composed entirely of chemical egetable extracts, mostly from plants growing in our own ountry; some of these plants have a direct action on the liver, others upon the Skin, others on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bowels and Lungs. It is by a peculiar chemical combination of all these extracts that these Pills are made. ombination of all these extracts that these Pills are made, ossessing the most extraordinary efficacy for curing the iseases for which they are recommended. They are for sale y Druggists and dealers in family medicines generally.

April 12,

1t.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE.—SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP has retained its present unexampled reputation and popularity, not by exaggerated statements of imaginary cures, but through the influence of what the community know by structions the intense of what he community show by sperience of its intrinsic merits in cases of all forms of stood Diseases, such as Scrofuta, White Swelling, Goitre. Eruptions of all kinds, and other diseases growing out of an impure state of the blood. This medicine is now used by minent physicians in all parts of the country in their pracumors, try this medicine, and our word for it you will be atisfied. April 12.

Rev. N. P. Philbrook, New Bedford, Mass., speaks in high ms of SELEE'S HAIR LIFE. Sold by Druggists general

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.-This celebrated Toilet SOAP. such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and xtremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by l Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1.

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS TO SOOTHE THE SAVAGE BERAST."—And STERLING's fragrant AMBROSIA will render strong wiry hair soft, silken, and glossy, and eradicate dan-druff.

4t
March 22.

BLACKING, BLUEING, ETC.—Use the Liquid or Army and Navy Paste Blacking, and also the "Laundry Blue," made by B. F. BROWN & Co., Boston. Ask your Grocer for them; you will be sure to like them. eop6m. March 15. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT, for Wood, Leather Crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and

asoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances con pletely. Two ounce bottle, with brush (family package), 25 cents each. Sold everywhere. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. On eccipt of 50 cents, a family package will be sent by mail. DIPHTHERIA.-For the cure of that dreadful disease, DAVIS

AIN KILLER is a specific, if resorted to in time.

It should be used, mixed with water, as a gargle, and the hroat bathed with Pain Killer freely. Read what Dr. Walon writes us, from Coshocton, Ohio: on writes us, from Cosnocton, Onio:

"I am happy to inform you that the Pain Killer cures this are disease, Diphtheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walaut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other res when used in time. This fact you may make known to the

2t-No. 36. GENTLEMEN who appreciate Fashionable and well mad faction in all cases, or the money refunded. We engage to give you the most stylish, thorough-made and best-fitting garments and on better terms than goods of like quality ca-be obtained elsewhere. We buy and sell for cash, make m bad debts, and are always able to purchase our goods at the best possible rates. We occupy spacious Chambers at a low rent, and are not obliged to charge our customers a large profit to offset bad debts and maintain a showy establishment

Our Goods are marked in plain Agures, and the one price tem strictly adhered to. Ten per cent. discount m

Chambers 140 Washington Street, Nearly opposite School Street. Bos

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS .- Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., at inted and will immediately be put into paper, without b exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, NEW SPRING GOODS FOR THE LADIES .- Good Prints, 2

nts; De Laines, 33 to 374 cents; New Shawls, \$4 to \$10; Silk Dress, only \$10; and a variety of other Goods usuall found in a first class Dry Goods House, at O. S. CURRIER?

ey's English Tapestries, manufactured for this spring sales, omprising the newest and most stylish patterns, just re-cived from the trade sales, and for sale at reduced prices cor-esponding with the recent change in the value of currency, by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street. THE people supplied with Carpetings, a: reduced prices

ners are informed that these Goods were purchased under

ne excitement of the panic, and are very much cheaper than FLOOR OIL CLOTHS CHEAP.—The entire stock of a man facturer, comprising over 100 rolls of various widths and egant designs, just purchased, and this day received. This woice of new Oil Cloth having been purchased for very much ader the prices at which they were held before the decline in

e price of gold, will be sold correspondingly low by the EW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. CARPETS AT WHOLESALE .- Cash purchasers are invited

CARPETS AT RETAIL .- We shall continue to supply tomers who are about furnishing or re-decorating to ors of their dwellings, with carpets from all our depa

ice comprising a large variety of styles, and of superiorality, just purchased at the recent trade sale in New York CARPETS .- The largest assortment.

The lowest prices.
Terms invariably Cash. No variation in prices. ew and desirable styles, just opened by the New England ARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street.

ROYAL VELVETS AND MEDALLION CARPETS-the fine thing out for Parlor and Drawing Rooms—for sale by the New England Carper Co., 75 Hanover Street.

CARPETS.—4 A time to buy." Our customers are informed that they can probably buy their Carpets cheaper now than at any future time during the season. New ENGLAND CareET Co., 75 Hanover Street. CARPETS -Our systems of trade-Terms cash ns from prices. NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanov

DOUBLE THREE-PLYS-many new patterns added to our stock this week. New ENGEAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! Wheaton's Ointiment will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cares Salt Rheum, Uicers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 3m. Feb. 1.

York, manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, ETC. Also, LIN-

Druggists and Dealers generally, and by Robert Colgar & Co.. General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York. March 22.

Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 13th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are con rtible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and payable in cur.ency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any Bank or

One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " \$100 "
Two cents " " \$100 "
Ten " " \$500 "
Twenty" " \$1000 "
One Dollar " \$5000 "
Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

GRAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the Kacional Banks, State Banks, and Privase Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

April 12

NEW PATRIOTIC MUSIC BOOK. The Trum
pet of Freedom. A Collection of Rallying Songs
Camp Songs, Cavatry Songs, Marching Songs. Sattle Songs
Victory Songs, Home Songs, etc., being the Best Collectio
of War Songs for Soldiers in the Field and their Friends a
Home published. Price 40 cents, on receipt of which it wil
be mailed, postpald. Sold by all Music Dealers and Booksel OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington
April 12

In Dictionaries, 'tis confest, Who getteth Webster's GETS THE BEST. GET THE BEST. Every Family should have WEBSTER'S NEW DICTIONARY, with 3000 Illustra

Ver published.

In One Vol. of 1840 Royal Quarto Pages; and in Various Common and Fine Bindings.

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"GET WEBSTER."

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. Specimen pages of Illustrations and other new features will e sent on application to the publishers. 1t Apri 12 DRUNKARD, STOP! Medical science has dem DBUNKARD, STOP! Medical science has demonstrated that Intemperance can be cured. Four thousand who have been cured of it are ready to testify to this important fact. The world is progressing. God through human instrumentalities is giving freedom to millionr. Will he forget the Drunkard? Never! The dark clouds that are hanging over the Inebriate's household are being expelled. The "Radical Cure for Drunkenness," prepared by DR, BEERS, 31 ESSEX STREET, is blessing thousands of familiary on the street of the street of

BEERS, 31 Essex STREET, is blessing thousands of fami lies. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given without the Call and see the letters and recommendations, or enclose

N. B. Do not call it "humbug" until you have in-REMOVAL! THE WATERMAN KITCHEN

IS REMOVED TO

Nos. 5 and 7 Essex Street, THIRD DOOR FROM WASHINGTON STREET. The specialty of this establishment (as heretofore) is to furnish the kitchen for beginners, and replenish those already

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE. New subscriptions herin with April and additions may be made now

For a single copy per year, 40 cents.

For a single copy per year, 40 cents.

For five copies or more, to one address, 30 cents each.

Postage is payable at the office where the paper is receive
Sub-criptions taken for six months or one year, as may
JAMES P. MAGEE,

Topostory, 5 Cornhill, Bostor Agent N. E Methodist Deposit April 12 4t THE USE OF HILL'S REMEDY in Diphthe

nas saved nondreds or lives.
t has cured "Fungus Tumors."
t has cured Neuralgia in its worst forms,
t has cured Chronic Diarrhea.
t has cured all forms of Bowel Complaints.
t has done more to relieve pain and destro han I ever advertised.
It is worthy of the confidence of the public.
Found 2: M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremout Street, Borholesaic and retail, and in most cilies and towns in Mai
REV. T. HILL, SOLE PROPRIETO
West Waterville, Mc., Dec. 7.

PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS! SAVE YOUR TREES!
Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE
PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUB of the Canker Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certainTrials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTIUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with most perfect success.
It is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither
Ill. Tar or Liquid.
Circulars of testimentals and increase. Dil. Tar or Liquid. Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E.). GOODRICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., of Black-tone Street, Boston, General Agent for New England States, xcept E-sex County, Mass.

A WELL PAYING BUSINESS in their own townships, and free from risk, is offered by the AUBURN PUBLISHING Co., to 1,000 BOOK ACENTS. Please send for a Circular, etc., to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y., without delay.

STONINGTON LINE. Inland Route via Groton for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave Station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, for Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. Williams, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Steamer Phymouth Rock, Capt. I. C GEER, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5½ o'clock, P. M. Cars arrive at the Boat at 9½, P. M. Landing in New York at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Street, connecting with all Railroad and Steambast Lines for the North

York at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Street, connecting with all Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the North, South and West.

Tickets Furnished and Baggage Checked to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Dankirk and Buffalo, N. Y., and the West.

Trains leave New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, 8.00, A. M., 10.00, A. M., (7 A. M., 4.00 P. M., 6.00, P. M., 1 Philadelphia only, 7.30, P. M., 12 P. M.

Steamer Berlhs and State Rooms obtained at 78 Washington Street, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Station, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common.

JOHN O. PRESBREY, AGENT,

Boston, April 20.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LADIES.—
CIRABGE FRANCAIS, OR FRENCH DRESSING.
This is a most elegant article for dressing ladies' and children's boots and shoes which have become red or rusty and rough by wearing. It restores them to the original color and unstre, and will not rub off or soil the skirts when wet. It is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork. It will not induce the leather.

A trial will establish a permanent place for it in every family. For sale by Boot and Shoe Dealers.

April 5 3mos 13 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

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The machine for family use—Advocate and Journal Most honorable to American genius.—Independent. We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—Evange Will give entire satisfaction.—Observer.

The best ever invented.—Christian Enquirer. In looking for the best, see these.—Examiner. Indispensable in every family.—The Preacher. We praise it with enthusiasm .- Christian Intelli We praise it with enthusiasm.—Unristan Inter A swift-fingered sister of charity.—S. S. Adrow Worthy of the highest award.—Sabbath Record It surpasses all others.—Ladies' Repository. We prefer them for family use.—Tribune. They are the favorites for families.—Times. It has no rival.—Scientific American.

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Photographs of every size and description taken in the best manner; plain finish, colored, or in India Ink, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$30.00. ng from \$1.000 \$30.00.

Fine copies of old or partially faded Daguerreotypes taken, Persons having such Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives should have them attended to at once.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, now so much in favor with the public, at \$3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country.

Twenty-fre Cent And Washington Sts., Boston.

April 13

CORNER OF WINTER AND WASHINGTON Sts., Boston.

April 13 THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL WIL

Positively cure

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
And the first stages of
CONSUMPTION. It is a sure preventative DIPHTHERIA. For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, \$2.
WEEKS & POTTER.

Advertisements.

JOSEPH BRECK & SON, AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, AND SEED STORE. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston The Subscribers would call the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and SEEDS which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. Every variety may be fully relied upon, as none are sold before a trial is made with each kind in their Greenhouses at their Gardens in Brighton.

Their Stock includes EARLY PEAS of all kinds, such as Dan'l O'Rourke. Cede Nulli, Prince Albert, Early Washington, Early Frame and Tom Thumb; also Champion of England, Blue Imperials, Early and Late Marrowfats, etc.

land, Blue Imperials, Early and Late Marrowfats, etc.
Every variety of Early and Late Beans, Beets, Broocole,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Carrots, Celery, Chicory, Cucumber,
Egg Flant, Endive, Leek, Lettuce, Watermelon, Musk meion,
Onions, Paraley, Paranjo, Pepper, Raddish, Rhubarb, Spinach, Squashes, Tomato, Turnip, etc., and of which a full description is given as well as many other kinds in the Catalogue,
which may be had gratis upon application.

HERDS GRASS, Northern, Western and Southern Clover,
northern and southern Red-Top, R. I. Bent, Foulmeadow,
Oats, Barley, Rye, Spring Wheat, and all other kinds of Field
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PLOWS, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Corn Shellers, Field and Garden Rollers, Hay Presses, Shovels, Spades, Manure and Digging Forks, and Garden and Horticultural Tools of all kinds.

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DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS ARE

CHEMICAL VEGETABLE EXTRACTS. Mostly from plants growing in our own country. Some of these plants have a direct action on the Liver, others upon the

skin, others on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bowels and

efficacy for curing ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

This disease is more prevalent than people have an idea of.
When the Liver is obstructed or inactive, the bile is impure,
and this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the syse consequence is, an unhealthy complexion, or a yel ess of the skin, attended with pain in the right side

For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the U.S. 1. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents fo New England. 1y.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS,

FOR THE CURE OF

CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING
OF FLESH, NIGHT SWEATS, SPITTING OF BLOOD,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, COUGH, INFLUENZA, PHTHISIC, PAIN IN THE
SIDE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

proper remedy.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS strikes at the not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whethe

ving out of the city to our Agents. Accompanying each bottle of Dr. Hall's Balsam for HE LUNGS is a treatise, in pamphlet form, on Consumption, ith special directions for using, modes, treatment, etc., for

B. S. H. GOOD, 21 and 23 Park Row, New York

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$2,500,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

Willard Phillips, Pres't, M. P. Wilder, Charles P. Curtis, Thos. A. Dexter, Homer Bartlett, Charles Hubbard, Sewell Tappan, George H. Folger, W. B. Reynolds, James S. Amory,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN OUR MANY DOMESTIC GOODS

GOLD AT \$125. en Cases new style PRINTS, of the best American make ANCASTER GINGHAMS. e Cases double width POPLINS, Spring

BLEACHED COTTONS, & wide, NEW SILKS, in desirable shades, much reduced in price. ME NEW DESIGNS in FRENCH GOODS. suitable for Ladies' Garments. Also, a full assortment of CLOTHS for Gentle-

This is a well-known remedy. Thousands have been speed-ily and permanently cured with this well-known preparation while suffering with Coughs and other Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It is purely vegetable, being prepared from roots and herbs, containing no mineral nor poisonous drugs, is Lungs; it imparts strength and vigor to the whole system. Letter from a well-known Boston Druggist of twenty years

BOSTON, MARCH 9, 1865.

DR. R. R. KNIGHTS:—Having used "LAROOKAN'S PULMONIC STRUP," myself and in my family for the past six years, I am prepared to say that it is superior to any medicine I have ever known, for the postitive cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all similar complaints. As I take colo very easily, I have had great opportunity to test the virtues of this valuable remedy, and it has never failed me yet, however violent the disease. Having been in the Drug business for over 2 years, I have had good opportunities of knowing the virtues of the various medicines sold, and pronounce "LAROOKAH'S SYRUP" the best of any article ever presented to the public. Yours, W. R. BOWEN, 58 Hanover St.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A Good Baker to engage in business in East ulars address Box 81, East Bridge April 5

Liver Complaint.

A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE

10,000 Dollars Reward, is offered for a better Recipe.

Fig. 1t contains no Opium, Calomel, or Mineral Poison, and can be safely taken by the most Delicate Child. It is estimated that 150,000 die annually, in the United States, with Consumption, and Professor Eberle says that a vast number of these could be saved by the timely use of some

root of the Discase at once, and such is its speedy effect that any one using it freely, according to directions, for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and not being entirely satisfied with its merits, may return it and receive back his money. The most distressing Cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do We have certificates of its cures from many of our most repectable citizens—men and women who live among us, and who have been cured by it. For particulars we refer those

with special directions for using, modes, treatment, etc., for which we bespeak your perusal.

Evidence from the Best Source in the United States.

The following certificate will be duly appreciated by the community. when it is informed that it was voluntarily given by Mr. Good, who is a member of the Well-known house of Messrs. Demas S. Barres & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Park Row, New York, the most extensive patent medicine dealers in the United States, and who, consequently, are intimately acquainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered to the public.

quainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered to the public.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill. & Co. Gentlemen:—Some weeks since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. A physician was immediately called, who pronounced my case an extremely critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very much alarmed, knowing the physician thought I could not live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your Dr. WM. HALL's BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it has performed wondeful cures of similar cases to my own, I was induced to try it. The result was most happy it cured me, and I am now in the enjoyment of my usual good health. I make this statement for the benefit of those whose lungs are in any way affected.

R. S. H. Good,

Yours truly,
21 and 23 Park Row, New 101A.

A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by M. S. RURR & Co., Roston, and Druggists and
Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States.
J. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for
Jan 4

The business consumers around the property of the persons financed. The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, om Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1858, amounted by 36 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when delred, and the amounts not too small.

Francis C. Lowell,

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary,
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Feb 12

WE ARE SELLING
Much Less than they could be produced

OARK WATER PROOF CLOTH. HAWLS of the best American manuscleached COTTONS, yard wide,

Our customers will please notice that our Cloak Deartment is under the supervision of GEORGE M. BROWN, ormerly with S. J. Wilcox & Co., late with J. S. Roraback 200 dozen NAPKINS at \$2.25 per dozen.

SHEPARD, NORWELL & BROWN, 22 and 24 Winter Street. COUGH! COUGH! DR. LAROOKAH'S Throat Affections and Hoarseness to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, and all other complaints tending to CONSUMPTION.

BOSTON, MARCH 9, 1865.

Price 50 Cents, and \$1,00 per Bottle. DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, Proprietor, Melrose, Mass. Sold by truggists and dealers generally.

March 22

"A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY." DR. TEBBETTS: "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR." Is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws of Physiology and modern vegetable Chemistry. It is not a "DYE," and will not stain a particle. It will "RESTORE GRAY HAIR." In all cases to its original color. It promotes a luxuriant growth of new HAIR in all cases on BALD HEADS when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes all dandruff, heat humors and itching from the scalp. It keeps the hair soft, me ist and perfectly healthy, and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed, and as a Dressing it has no superior. The "REGENERATOR" is warranted to produce the above results in all cases; if not the money to be refunded. With it every "GRAY HEAD" in New England can be restored in less than sixty days. G. G. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Boston, General Wholessle Agents; also for sale by CARTER, RUST & CO., J. WILSON JR. & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, M. S. BURR & CO., REED, CUTLER & CO. HENSHAW, FAULLINER & CUSHING; and by Druggists verywhere.

TEBBETTS BROTHERS, Druggists and Chemists, Proprietors, Manchester, N. H.

19

For Zion's Herald. THE UNSEEN. BY MRS. H. C. GARDNER.

There is no other ear That the low voice can hear Which comes to my sense so distinct and so clear; Or when even-tide still Shadows valley and hill

Doth catch the soft tones which my quick pulses thrill None render aright What the pencil of light On the rose-colored cincture of morning doth write

My heart ponders o'er That mystical lore-Unfolding its pages for me evermore.

Each delicate blossom of meadow or grove Bears its token of constancy-language of love-Love brightens the sheen Of the foliage green;

It gems the rich crown which the harvest doth wear And tints the warm iris that Autumn doth bear The limitless ether above me, doth speak The same gentle tale; It floats on the gale That with its soft breathing caresses my cheek;

And the stars-every star Is telling afar How near us in spirit the vanished ones are.

Love is no fragile tie That breaks when we die; It finds not a place 'neath the burial sod; But with vigor immortal It passes Death's portal And finds its true strength in the infinite God. How else could we bear

Our sorrow and care? How submit to our fate? How suffer and wait Till death shall unfasten the shadowy gate? How stifle the moan-The heart's yearning moan-

And fearlessly climb the rough mountain alone Can I feel the warm ray Of the glad, beaming day, And see not the angels who throng the bright way? Can I touch leaf or flower,

And feel not the power Of love's gentle ministry ruling the hour Ah, they leave us not here; They are near us,-how near! The friends who in life and in death were so dear.

Memoirs.

For Zion's Herald. REV. LEWIS BATES

The Rev. Lewis Bates was born at Cohasset, Mass. March 20, 1780, and was a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, in the seventh generationworthy son of a worthy sire. In 1792, when but 12 years of age, when the tide of emigration was setting from eastern Massachusetts to the north and east, he removed with his father to Springfield, Vt., then one of the outposts of northern civilization. The following year, when a lad of but 13 years of age, he was awakened to a sense of his lost and perishing condition as a sinner, without holiness and without God. and in answer to prayer, he was suddenly converted to God; his transformation of nature, being like the electric shock, and attended with " the witness of the Spirit," a sweet and conscious sense of his acceptance in Christ, and which it is thought that he never lost through the whole course of his Christian life, extending through a period of 72 years. This prominent feature of his religious experience had much to do in the formation of his entire Christian character, and in shaping the course of his spiritual life.

In April, 1801, when just arrived at manhood, h joined the Methodist Church at Springfield, Vt .. with two others, who together, formed the nucleus of our church in that town, which has now become one of the largest and most important in the Green Mountain State, with a large Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, one of the most efficient and flourishing in New England. Thus, "the little one has become a thousand." "The field then being white to the harvest, and the laborers few," young men where then often called out early into the field; and in 1802, he says, "I left all for Christ and his gospel," and labored for sometime on Athens, Wethersfield and Danville circuits. In 1804 he joined the New England Conference at its session held in Buxton, Me., July 14, 1804. This Conference is memorable in the annals of New England Methodism, for a remarkable work of grace which occurred at its session, at which fifty souls were converted to God, the meeting and the work on one occasion, continuing all night. At this Conference he was stationed on the Bridgewater Circuit, N. H., with the Rev. Caleb Dustin as his colleague and " preacher in charge," and the Rev. John Broadhead, of precious memory, as his Presiding Elder. Among the men upon this district, at this time, were such preachers as Daniel Young, William Stevens, Elijah Willard and Elijah Hedding-names, some of which have since attained a historic celebrity. Such men and such scenes and labors, could not but have a migaty influence upon the formation of his ministerial character, and the direction of his itinerant labors. At the session of the New England Conference held at Canaan, N. H, 1806, he was admitted to full connection, and ordained Deacon by Bishop Asbury, and stationed at Tuftonborough, N. H., as " preacher charge." At the session of the Conference held in New London, Conn., April, 1808, he was elected by the Confer ence and admitted to elders' orders, by the sainted Asbury, being now 28 years of age. It is worthy of remark, that this Conference was preceded by Good Friday and the State Fast, which occurred the same day. A similar thing occurred at the session of the Providence Conference in the same city, in 1864, after a lapse of 56 years. Bishop Asbury, in noticing this Conference says, "April 17, Easter Sunday, I preached in the Baptist meeting-house, the Baptists occupying ours. This was the larger building, and we had it crowded. Conference sat until Friday. We wrought in haste, in great order, and in peace through a great deal of business. There were seventeen Deacons (traveling and local) ordained, and nine Elders, in the Congregationalist Church, before 1,500 or 2,000 witnesses. I know not where large congrega tions are so orderly, as in the Eastern States." This Conference was also memorable for a great work of grace in New London and its vicinity, resulting in

At this Conference Mr. Bates was again placed in charge of the Tuftonborough circuit, with the Rev. Elijah Hedding, afterwards senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, as his Presiding Elder. On the 14th of June of this year, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Webster, of Sandwich, N. H and who, after a married life of nearly 57 years, still survives him. This union was signally crowned with the divine benediction. She was a helpmeet to him, indeed through all the toils and trials and tears and temptations incident to a pioneer itinerant life in New England. They were blessed with ten children, five of whom have departed in Christ, and have preceded him to the mansions of everlasting blessedness; and five still survive, and are members of the Methodist Church. One of these, the Rev. Geo. W. Bates, was a member of the New England Conference, and, like his father, was distinguished as "a minister of the Spirit "-an eminently successful and useful toiler in God's vineyard, who had many souls as the seals of his able ministry, and who died in the fullness of his powers and in the height of his usefulness, a few years ago. Another son, the Rev. Lewis B. Bates, is a member of the Providence Conference, and is a young man of usefulness and promise. "The seed of the just is blessed."

the conversion of 300 souls.

In 1813, in the midst of our last war with Great Britain, at a time when the country was in a state of great distress, and the church in a condition of much pecuniary depression, and the work of God, in consequence, had come to a stand, Mr. Bates located and retired to his home in Springfield, Vt., to attend to some domestic concerns of his father's. He here continued to labor in a local capacity, as he had opportunity, until 1817, when he was re-admitted to the

New England Conference, and stationed on the Vershire Circuit, Vermont. It is worthy of remark that fellow no doubt loses a few every year. The few spring up and are destined to supply the place of the parent tree. Thus is Britain in some measure in parent tree. Merritt, who had also been located for several provious years, were likewise re-admitted at the same Conference, and with him re-commenced the labors of the itinerancy, in which they all three finally died.

Mr. Bates' lat appointment was at Chilmark, or Martha's Vineyard, in 1849, where, amid the scene of the early labors of the apostolic Mayhews, he finally closed his itinerant career. The next year 1850, after an effective ministerial life of forty-eight years, traveling and local, he took a superann relation and retired to Taunton, Mass., to spend the remainder of his days, where, amid the kind and assiduous attentions of his children and friends, he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, on Friday, March 24, 1865. The Providence Conference, of which he had been a member from its formation, in 1841, was at this time in session, in the neighboring city of New Bedford; and when, on the morning of its occurrence one of its senior members, an old compeer of Fathe Bates, and who had been associated with him in the holy work of the itinerant ministry for forty-three years, rose and announced the fact, and then gav out the 1003d hymn, commencing

" How blest the righteous when he dies," the whole Conference, with the great congregation present, immediately rose to their feet and sung it, with surpassing effect, while Rev. Dr. Patten engaged in prayer. It was a scene of moral sublimity seldom essed. It was the compatriots of the old warworn soldier of the cross singing his requiem over his death-couch, and dismissing his departing spirit with the song of victory and the shout of triumph. The Conference adopted a series of resolutions expressive of their love and esteem for this aged member of their body, and of condolence with his family in their bereavement, and also appointed a delegation of some of the senior brethren to attend his funeral, which took place at the Central Methodist Church in Taunton, on Monday, the 27th ult., the pastors of the two

city churches conducting the funeral service.

Father Bates was a man of a large frame, of strong constitution and of a powerful physique, which enabled him so long and successfully to bear the toils and hardships of a pioneer itinerant Methodist preacher, under which so many others have early fallen. He also possessed accurate powers of observation, a vigorous understanding, a strong, though not brilliant imagination, which was sometimes manifest in an allegorical style of preaching which was in vogue fifty years ago, as also an exceedingly retentive verbal memory, which furnished him with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, both in his public exercises and in private conversation. But the most prominent and noticeable feature of his extraordinary character was his ardent, earnest, consistent, loving and cheerful piety. He was long and faithfully a witness of perfect love-one of the happiest men whom we have ever known; and we do not know that he ever did anything to cast suspicion upon his

holy profession. His labors extended into all the New England States and Canada, and on some of the hardest circuits in the connection; asking no favors, preferring no claims, and making no complaints. When he joined the Methodist Church, it had a membership of 72 874. He lived to see it amount to almost a million, and a power in the land. Born in the midst of the Revolutionary struggle, he lived to see the country pass through four wars, and to near the end of a Were, perhaps, his most sahent traits in a campaign, were, perhaps, his most sahent traits in a campaign, and his most sahent traits in a campaign, were, perhaps, his most sahent traits in a campaign, were, perhaps, his most sahent traits in a campaign, and his most sahent traits in a campaign, and his most sahent traits in a campaign, and his most sahent traits in a campaign, were, perhaps, his most sahent traits in a campaign, and his most sahent traits in a campaign and his most sahent traits in a campaign and his most sahent traits in a campaign and his most sahent second inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, when he finally sank to his rest, in the sixty-third year of his long an 1 laborious ministry, and in the eighty-sixth of his age; able, to the last, to adopt the language of his favorite

"On Pisgah's cloudless height I stand,
And view, by faith, the promised land;
On hope's strong pinions soar away,
In perfect love's unclouded ray." FREDERICK UPHAM. S. W. COGGESHALL New Bedford, Mass., March 28, 1865.

Children.

For Zion's Herald. LITTLE ALLIE.

"Mother, loved mother, I am not sleeping;
Father, look up to the soft, blue sky,
Where the glittering stars bright watch are keeping.
Singing and shining, there am I."

A beautiful child of six summers lay in the repo of death. Fair flowers bloomed around him less beautiful than the pure face they adorned. O, he was all too lovely to be hiden away in the cold, cold grave. Hard indeed it was to know that we should see that joyous face and hear the patter of the little feet no more. He was the pride and delight of his parents, and the beloved pet of the entire neighborhood. Like a tender, fragrant flower was dear little Allie, in life and in death. " In the morning it flourisheth and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down and withereth.

All day-that last day on earth-he was bright and joyful, at school and in play. Night came, and the sweet child slept the sleep that knows no waking. His was a short passage "into the silent land," the

land of rest. With that brief life many precious hopes passed away. His parents mourn in unutterable anguish; yet there must be consolation in the thought that they have a child in heaven, and another strong link in the golden chain that binds their hearts to an eternal home. And at last, when life's journey is over, and their weary feet press the shore beyond the river, may their lost darling be commissioned to conduct them to the pearly gates of the "city of light."

"He died in beauty, like a rose
Plucked from its parent atem;
He died in beauty, like a pear!
Dropped from some diadem;
He died in beauty, like the snow On flowers dissolved away;
He died in beauty, like a star
Lost on the brow of day.
He lives in glory like night's gems
Set round the silver moon;
He lives in glory like tke sun
Amid the blue of June.

C. L. B.

WHEN OUGHT WE? One day a lady was teaching a class of little girls in a Sunday School. She was talking to them about love to God. "My dear children," she said, "how soon may we give our hearts to God, and become true Christians?" They didn't answer at first. Then she spoke to them one by one. Turning to the oldest scholar in the class, she asked, "What do you say, Mary?"

"When we are thirteen."

"When we are thirteen." "What do you say, Jane?" "When we are ten."

"What do you say, Susan?" When we are six' At last she came to little Lillie, the youngest scho ar in the class.
"Well, Lillie," she said, "and how soon do you think we may give our hearts to God?"

How beautiful an answer that was! and how true

the ground. He stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel darted like lightning to the top of the tree beneath which he had been sitting. In an instant he was down with an acorn in his mouth, and began to burrow in the earth with his paws.

After digging a small hole, he stooped down and deposited the acorn; then covering it, he darted up the tree again. In a moment he was down with another, which he buried in the same manner. This he continued to do as long as he thought proper to watch him.

parent tree. Thus is Britain in some measure in-debted for her mercantile greatness to the industry and bad memory of a squirrel.—Merry's Museum.

Miscellany.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA. I send you the subjoined account of the eruptic Mount Ætna, now going on. It is from a privat letter of an English visitor in that region:

"All the world is busy talking and speculating on the effects of an eruption of Ætna, which broke out on the north side of the mountain, about ten days ago, at a place called Monte Frumenti. It is very violent, and threatens to do much damage, as the streams of lava run east and north, and are progressing with great rapidity. I went up with a party to see it, and certainly it is one of the grandest spectacles I ever beheld. There is an incessant rumbling noise, with every now and then loud explosions resembling the discharge of heavy artillery, when show ers of red-hot stones are thrown to a great height into the air, and either fall back into one of the craters (for there are three of them in activity,) or are carried away by the streams of molten rock which are constantly flowing. 'Tis certainly one of the finest sights I ever witnessed; all other things appear tame and

ommen-place when compared with it.

"Shortly after the party I was with arrived at the "Shortly after the party I was with arrived at the summit near the craters, a dense fog came on, and we were compe led to bivouac for the night, as the guides refused to undertake the responsibility of con-ducting us down until daylight in the morning; and when we did descend we were convinced of the pro-priety of their decision, as the road which we had passed over in the dark without apprehension, ap-peared appalling when seen by daylight. From our bivouac, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, the cene was magnificent in the highest degree; the onstant thunder of explosions every two or three ninutes, and the streams of lava running down, and every now and then setting fire to the trees that stood in their way, was a sight well worth the hard seven or eight miles already. As yet the mischiel has not been much, as the progress of the devastating flood has been confined to the mountainous regions; flood has been confined to the mountainous regions; but if it once descends to the cultivated parts, the damage will be incalculable. Government is doing all it can by sending troops to assist the people in moving their goods, pumping out the water from the wells and cisterns to prevent the explosions, etc.; but it is a sad sight to see the country devastated and overwhelmed by this fiery torrent, and left desolate for ages. Happy are the countries that are free from such calamities."—Commonwealth.

"NEVER HAD A QUARREL." Such is the remark of England's greatest general and the following story may instruct and profit other

At a very late period of the life of the Duke of Wellington he wrote thus: "I am not in the habit of weinington ne wrote thus: "I am not in the habit of deciding upon such matters hastily or in anger; and the proof of this is, that I never had a quarrel with any man in my life!" Let any one consider the long and varied civil and military career of the Iron Duke; the innumerable classes of persons with whom he wa Peninsular, with red tapersul at about pride and suspicion abroad; his difficulties in political life; the habits and character of the army, especial and then let him repress, if he Peninsular, with red tapeism at bome and Spanis ially at that period, and then let him repress, if he can, his wonder at this great Captain being able when quite over sixty years of age, to make such a broad declaration as to his past life. It is very evident that he who so well commanded others began by commanding himself; that the cool-ness, self-possession and sharpness of view which were, perhaps, his most salient traits in a campaign,

How many civilians, how many Christians—aye! Ye how many clergymen, can say the same thing? Ye it is certainly possible to pass through life without quarrels, seeing the old proverb holds good, that it requires two to consummate any such unpleasant business. A may quarrel with B. That is a misfortane which possibly A may not avoid. A may want to pick a quarrel for ulterior purposes, or he may be insolent or offensive without knowing it, or he may take a purvarse delight in wounding other people's take a perverse delight in wounding other people' feelings. But in any case it depends upon B alone whether there is to be a mutual quarrel.

haste—always the two great fomenters of trouble— he will almost invariably come to despise the affront if intended, or to overlook it, if not. At all event he will not "quarrel." He may give the offender wide berth in future; he may shun associations wi him, but he will have no altercation and he will nurs no grudge. If required to make a personal state ment, oral or written, be will do it with judicial calm and coolness, avoiding a reflection upon other ness and coolness, avoiding a reflection upon others and confining himself simply to the facts. If these are questioned he makes no reply, but leaves the issue to Time, to Truth, and to God.

The man who settles it in his mind that, with God's

help, he will never quarrel with any man, will almo-certainly succeed. The very resolution would c off nine tenths of the provocation of strife; and any decent effort to fulfil it would dispose of the other tenth.-Christian Intelligencer.

Biographical. ROBERT P. BUCKNAM was converted in 1853, while student in the East Maine Conference Seminary at Buck port, Me., and joined the Methodist Church. He now do norr, ane., and joined the Methodist Church. He now cermined to acquire a liberal education. As he prosect his purpose, his respect for order in the Seminary, bromptness, his excellent recitations, his appreciation is teachers' efforts, his modesty, his piety, made him nodel and much loved scholar. In 1856 he entered co Hoge at Middletown, and graduated with honor in 1859 His roommate writes after his death: "He was endeared to me by those manly qualities which made him known to me by those manly qualities which made him known to all who came in contact with him, as the unyielding opponent of wrong, and the earnest lover of all that is true and good." From college he returned to Bucksport to take charze of the Seminary. After three years of work well approved, he was elected principal of the High School in Bangor. His examinations, and the affection of his pupils, showed him here also successful. When two years and a half were spent in this position, he was "suddenly separated" from the scenes of his earthly labors, Feb. 23, in the 33d year of his age.

Laden with cares, and eager for study, still he daily read the Bible, prayed, and sung praises to God in his family; and it was his habit before he left for school in the morning to unite with his wife in prayer for aid in his the morning to unite with his wife in prayer for aid in his more public work. Twice on the Sabbath he went to the house of God, and stayed to teach the Scriptures, and twice in the week he met with those who would be stirred to faith and good works. Nor did his religion end here. to faith and good works. Nor did his religion end here. He strove to obey the law of kindness. He was also liberal. At the beginning of his married life it was agreed that one tenth of his income should be set apart for God; and so it was done. His pastors thought that he did beyond his ability. Of all his works he had always lowly thoughts; and when entering eternity, sweetly rested on Christ alone. When he was gone, one near his age and of like tastes, said: "We often met, and seldom parted without words of Christ. He was a man; how can he be spared!" Many say, "How can we give him up!"

Bangor, March 14.

T. H. R.

JOHN BUTTERS, of Lovell, Me., died March 6, of con

DAVID STOVER died in Lovell, Me., March 18, dropsy, aged 66 years. Religion made a very great change in Bro. Stover. He obtained salvation some five years since, and continued until death a consistent Chris-tian and warm friend of the Methodist Church, of which

JOHN D. BARRIE was born in Kilsyth, Scotland, 1816. He experienced religion in his native town, 1838, and labored carnestly thenceforth to make his calling and election sure. His piety was unaffected, ardent and cheerful, his patience in suffering marked, and his conduct in the church and world faithful and exemplary. He left the lever family with his blessies and present and world suffering and research and world faithful and exemplary. his large family with his blessings and prayers, and passed on to enjoy his home, and to wait for and we come them

become a Christian.

OAKS PLANTED BY SQUIRRELS.
It is a curious circumstance, and not generally known, that most of the oaks which are called spontaneous are planted by the squirrels. The little animal has performed the most essential service to the British Navy. A gentleman walking one day in a wood belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, near Treyhouse, in the county of Monmouth, had his attention diverted by a squirrel, which sat very composedly on the ground. He stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel darted like lightning to the top of the tree beautiful and the stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel darted like lightning to the top of the tree beautiful and the stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel darted like lightning to the top of the tree beautiful and the stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel darted like lightning to the state of LIEUT. S. T. SAVAGE died in Mt. Desert, Feb. 18

Lydia Miller died in Christian triumph, in Marlow N. H., March 3, aged 78 years. For nearly fifty year she was a member of the church. Her life was an illustration of our holy religion, and her end was peaceful.

A. P. Hatch.

posited the acorn; then covering it, he darted up the tree agaip. In a moment he was down with another, which he buried in the same manner. This he continued to do as long as he thought proper to watch him.

The industry of this little animal is directed to the purpose of securing himself against want in winter, and as it is probable that his memory is not sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember the spots in JASON WASGATT died in Eden, Me., Jan. 2, aged 6

gatt of Mt. Desert), and a large circle of friends, mourn their loss.

J. A. Plumer.

Mt. Desert, March 28.

Mt. Desert, March 28.

Deacon Christopher Teacy was born iff Durham, Me., July 13, 1788. He was awakened at the age of 15 years, under the preaching of Rev. True Glidden, the first Methodist preacher he ever heard, and found peace in believing, August, 1803, at the first Methodist Quarterly Meeting held in Durham, and shortly after was baptized and received into the Freewill Baptist Church, by Rev. E. Stinchfield, and he remained an active member of that church until his death. But he was no bigot; he always retained a strong attachment for his mother church, and the preachers of both churches always found a warm welcome at his home. He was set apart as a Deacon in October, 1834, and received a license to exhort in 1842. These offices he sustained until Dec. 18, 1864, when he fell asleep in Jesus, aged 76 years, 5 months and 5 days. Truly a good man has fallen—may his mantle rest on us who remain behind.

WM. C. Stevens.

SILAS D. STANTON, of Lovell, Me, died in the triumphs of faith, Feb. 15, aged 43 years. He gave his heart to God six years ago, and has been ever since a devoted Christian, striving to carry out the requirements of the gospel. His gifts fitted him for the office of class leader, which he held. For a few years he had been feeble, but his friends fondly hoped that he was regaining his health, when inflammatory fever set in and took him away; but he was ready.

Chas. Andrews.

Lovell, Me., March 28.

HENRY H. LOWELL, eldest son of Oliver and C. M. Lowell, of Holden, died at the General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., Oct. 5, 1864, of typhoid fever, aged 23 years, 9 months, a member of Co. F. 42d Regiment, in which he was a universal favorite. He enlisted, well aware of the sacredness of the cause he went to help maintain; and although he died of disease, as so many have done before him, he died a martyr to his country. Before he left home, while talking of the possibility of his never returning, he said, "If I die it will be in a good cause." His parents had the mournful pleasure of attending him during his sickness, and performing the last sad offices for him. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death. "E. W. L.

FRANKLIN S. GARLAND died in this place, Aug. 2, 1864, aged 45 years. Early in life he gave his heart to God, and for twenty-nine years he maintained his Christian integrity. During his last illness he enjoyed much of the divine fullness—a strong confidence and clear evidence of his acceptance with God. Just before he died he would often repeat, "Only Jesus—only Jesus;" and then, "It is all glory, glory ahead" Commending his dear companion and weeping children to Christ's care, he passed over death in triumph.

Chas. Young.

SARAH F. MASON died Oct. 29, 1864, aged 23 ves SARAH F. MASON died Oct. 29, 1864, ageu 20 years. She was converted to God at a camp meeting nine years ago. United with our church, lived an unobtrusive yet devoted Christian. Her tedious illness was marked with Christian meekness, submission and hope. Amiable in disposition, lovely in character, a true disciple of Jesus, loved by all who knew her, she ended this, and entered Chas. Young.

Francis B. Calderwood died in Searsport, Me., Feb. 4, aged 26 years. When about 14 years old he was converted and joined the Methodist Church. His life was unspotted; his intelligence and literary attainments were good, his religious faith unwavering, his love for the means of grace ardent, and his example of purity and fidelity rarely surpassed. His end was peace, and his hope blessed.

George Pratt.

Searsport, Me., March 30.

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SEND US NAMES.

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DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS in DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS it prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in highly satisfactory and skillful manner, a ... flice, No. 13 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, hoffers his professional services, confident that he can pleas his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduct the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases. Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to cal at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scollay's Building. 1yD28 1865! BELLE-MONTE PATENT HOOF

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Numerous Leases and Interests in some of the Best of 4CTUALLY PRODUCING WELLS on Oil Creek a Fributaries, with several New Wells now going down on lynd, Foster, Clapp, Widow McClintock, and other Farms The whole Working Interest in two lots on the celebrafed HYDE and EGBETT FARM,—on one of which is the valuable and widely known GRAFF and HASSAN WELL, on the same tract with the Mapleshade, Keystone, Kepler, Jersey, Coquette, and other flowing and pumping wells.

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The stock is bone Ade, full paid, with no possibility of futu assessments and no personal liability. The abosuite value and actual cash cost of this property are so great as to pre-dude its being offered with the allurement of a reduction rom a nominal par value.

It has been selected, at different times during the past yea It has been selected, at different times during the past year by several old and experienced oil workers and residents of Oil Creek, who are familiar with the history, progress and value of every well and piece of property in that region. Several of the producing interests were originally acquired for the purpose of holding as private investments and sources of regular income.

their various interests, with additional property, into one strong, sound and reliable company. Each of them will re oncerned in the success of the Company, they pledged to loo ossessed probably in an equal degree by no other oil con of Direction, and one, Superintendent of the Company.

The stock is sold to pay for the property, and to furnish

quarterly and from actual earnings only. Paying quarterly affords time to sell the oil produced to the best advantage and is believed to be in all respects the soundest policy. The dividends will beyond question be not only immediat out regular, permanent and remunerative. We wish to avoid holding out any inducements not warranted by the same mod-erate and reasonable calculations that would be made in emarking in any legitimate business enterprise. It is safe, how over to assure subscribers of handsome quarterly dividend from the present wells of the company; which will moreover we confidently believe, be very largely increased by new de

of, the following list of properties, lands and leases, the locations of which are all shown upon the map; believing tha none more valuable and promising have ever been offeren upon so small a capital, and none that have given greater as aurance of permanent value and large returns. We invit subscriptions to an investment, and guarantee the most ener getic and skilful efforts to develop the property thoroughly well as careful and faithful manager SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES.

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Excess of Interest received over losses, \$120,759 f5
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CONSTITUTION WATER. The Great Remedy for the CONSTITUTION,

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Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the publi to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder tha

It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experience that Cor stitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second-class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his rnowledge of different remedies enables him to produce with the truth. Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are

under some specialist's care from year to year, and we partieu larly allunde to ladies who are constantly resorting to loca with as much chance of success as there would be from loca

made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief,

ention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion

Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it Is so far advanced out being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking

CONSTITUTION WATER is, without doubt, the only know a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and

Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water. FOR THOSE DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, CONSTITU TION WATER IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

There is another class of symptoms arising from irregular There is another class of symptoms arising from irregular-tities, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently requiring These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring

lisease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and langerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, an ERITATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND CATARRH OF BLADDER.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teast PHYSICIANS

in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy. CONSTITUTION WATER

DIURETICS Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use

READ! READ!! READ!!! DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times du During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using them I ex rienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely ared; soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT. BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.

Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the follow
ing certificate of the value of Constitution WATER, which
I can recommend in the highest manner:

My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole

length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse nonths, and while she was under his care she did not suffe tion of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time she comstonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the de treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it ha produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863. Dr. W. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:-Having seen your a isement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Inflat mation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, havin mation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Biadder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a num-ber of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected

to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labor of love.
Yours truly, THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH. We present the CONSTITUTION WATER to the public we the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class diseases for which it has been found so eminently success in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet

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ents of patient and physician

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July 13.

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March 1

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